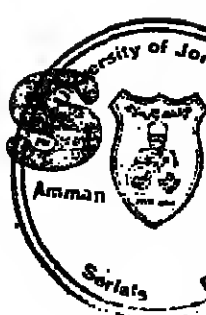


Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Nkomo heads for London

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo left Johannesburg for London Saturday night in an attempt to find asylum after fleeing his native country earlier this week. A British Airways spokesman said Mr. Nkomo boarded the airline's flight to London from Jan Smuts Airport Saturday evening, after arriving only minutes before on a special charter flight from the Botswana capital of Gaborone. Mr. Nkomo and two travelling companions crossed the tarmac directly to the aircraft without completing South African immigration formalities. The spokesman said Mr. Nkomo was travelling with a Mr. Neube and another Mr. Nkomo, who was not immediately identified. Informal sources in Gaborone said he could be Mr. Nkomo's son, who has lived in Botswana for some months. Earlier story on page 8.

Soviet minister stops over in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Baihakov stopped at Cairo airport Saturday and had 90 minutes of talks with Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Shafat Abdul Hamid. The official Middle East News Agency said Mr. Baihakov, who was on his way to Addis Ababa to Moscow, received a spoken message from Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, but it gave no details. Egyptian officials have recently said Cairo would be willing to upgrade relations with Moscow provided this was not at the expense of its close ties with Washington. The late President Anwar Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador and most of his staff in September 1981 after accusing Moscow of inciting internal unrest in Egypt. The meeting Saturday was the second this month between Mr. Baihakov and Mr. Abdul Hamid. They had talks on March 2, also in Cairo, when the Soviet official passed through on his way to the Ethiopian capital.

Volume 8 Number 2211 AMMAN, SUNDAY MARCH 13, 1983 — JUMADA AL AWVAL 29, 1403 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Yarmouk Force gets JD 166,508 donation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Joint Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company Saturday donated JD 166,508 to the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force fighting alongside Iraq in its war with Iran. A cheque for the amount was handed to Minister of Finance Salem Masadeh by the company's board chairman, Hashem Al Taher, and the company's director, Tarek Kafi. Earlier, the company donated JD 20,393 to the Yarmouk Force. Mr. Masadeh thanked the company for the donation and wished the company further progress and success.

Colombo in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived Saturday for talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and other officials. Mr. Colombo told reporters he would discuss Middle East issues and bilateral relations. He meets President Mubarak on Sunday.

Bomb explodes in New Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — A bomb exploded Saturday in a post office in central Delhi as non-aligned leaders ended their meeting about three kilometres away, police said. No one was injured in the blast which caused only slight damage to the building. Police said the crudely-made bomb had been planted in a toilet.

Mubarak moves against illegal construction

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has given instructions for changes in the law to provide for tougher penalties for illegal building in Cairo, after 27 people were killed when two buildings collapsed this week. Prime Minister Fuad Mubeldin told reporters after a ministerial meeting that President Mubarak said the amendments should be submitted to the People's Assembly (parliament) within days. Last Sunday, a ten-storey building collapsed, killing 18 people, and four stores illegally built on top were said to have caused the accident. Another building collapsed four days later killing nine people. Earlier this year, 40 people died in a similar accident in another Cairo suburb.

Airliners collide at Frankfurt airport

FRANKFURT (R) — A taxiing airliner collided with a stationary jetliner waiting to take off at Frankfurt International Airport Saturday, an airport spokesman said. They were a Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 jumbo jet bound for Jeddah with 237 passengers and a Pan American World Airways Boeing 737 bound for West Berlin with 128 passengers. No passengers were hurt, the spokesman said.

Benjeddil to visit Tunis next week

UNIS (R) — Algerian President Abdel Benjeddil will make an official visit to Tunisia from March 13 to 20, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday in a communiqué published by the Tunisian news agency TAP.

Gandhi, Arafat appeal for solidarity, early end to Iran-Iraq war

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat made impassioned fresh appeals for Third World solidarity and an end to the Gulf war at the closing session of the non-aligned summit Saturday.

The summit ended 18 hours late after rows between Iran and Iraq and a wrangle over where to hold the next conference in three years' time. It called on the big powers to end the nuclear arms race and spend their missile money on helping to bail the world's poorest countries out of economic misery. Kings, presidents and prime ministers representing the 101-member movement condemned U.S. policy in the Middle East and castigated South Africa and Israel. They called indirectly for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Mrs. Gandhi intervened personally to patch up differences on the Iran-Iraq war after arguments over the phrasing of the final conference document and who should stage the next summit delayed the closing session. Mrs. Gandhi called delegates into session at 2.45 a.m. to announce a compromise. She said some references to the 30-month-old war were being deleted and the venue of the next summit was being referred to a non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting in 1985. The seventh summit was switched to Delhi at short notice from Baghdad because of the war. Delegates said most members backed Iraq's claim to host the next conference. After saying a paragraph on the war was being struck out of the final political declaration, Mrs. Gandhi read out an appeal to the two Islamic states to end their conflict. The 65-year-old Indian leader repeated her appeal at Saturday morning's closing session, coupling it with a call for unity in the movement.

During the summit, Iraq suggested non-aligned arbitration to end the war. But Iran rejected it and vowed to fight on, sticking to its demands for a complete Iraqi withdrawal, \$200 billion in reparations and "condemnation and punishment of the aggressor." Mr. Arafat, wearing khaki and his traditional black and white checked headscarf, joined the appeal, urging the two sides not to spill blood needed for the liberation struggle. As he stepped from the podium, he hugged the previous non-aligned chairman, President Fidel Castro of Cuba, and they posed together giving victory salutes. Mrs. Gandhi said the Non-Aligned Movement was "an assertion of mankind's will to survive, despite oppression, the growing arms race and ideological divisions."

Qasem says Jordan played key role in Delhi summit

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman Saturday after attending the seventh non-aligned summit, which concluded in New Delhi earlier in the day. Mr. Qasem told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the Jordanian delegation to the summit, headed by His Majesty King Hussein, had an effective role at the summit meetings and in bilateral talks with other delegations. He added that the King's address to the conference outlined the procedure of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue on future relations between the two peoples to serve the common goal of saving the Palestinian land and people from Israeli occupation and annexation plans. Mr. Qasem said the King emphasised in his speech that the Non-Aligned Movement should "necessarily take a clear stand towards the Iranian aggression on Iraq."

The King proposed that a mediating committee be formed, comprising several non-aligned heads of state and leaders to seek a ceasefire in the Gulf war and pave the way for a negotiated settlement to the conflict, Mr. Qasem added. He said the King also urged support for Iraqi peace proposals, and its offer to host the next non-aligned summit. Mr. Qasem pointed out that "Jordan contributed a lot to the crystallisation of a firm and clear stand towards the Palestinian and Lebanese problems." He added that such stand was fully expressed in the adoption by the summit of the Fez peace plan as a suitable basis for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Rajavi says war costs Iran very high

AMMAN (J.T.) — The war with Iraq has cost Iranians 300,000 lives and \$500 billion, the leader of the Iranian rebel movement, Masoud Rajavi, was quoted Saturday as saying. In an interview in Paris with the Jordanian newspaper, Sawt Al Shaab, Mr. Rajavi said the continuing war constitutes a serious threat to stability and peace in the whole Middle East. "Islam is the religion of brotherhood and fraternity among different nations, but (Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah)



Masoud Rajavi

Yamani optimistic OPEC meeting will agree on \$29 a barrel price

LONDON (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Saturday he was optimistic that an Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting here will clinch an elusive agreement cutting the oil price by \$5 a barrel. Other sources close to a meeting of OPEC, called in response to the unprecedented glut in the market, said the outstanding problem was to fix individual output quotas for the 13 members. These are needed to underpin a new reference price of \$29 a barrel (42 U.S. gallons). This will be down 15 per cent from \$34 now, but market experts consider it will still be artificially high, hence the need for output controls. Asked by reporters about the reference price, Sheikh Yamani said Saturday: "Twenty-nine:

Well, we have already agreed upon that." He also said: "I am optimistic that we will reach an agreement. Today or tomorrow." The crisis talks are already in their fifth day. Venezuelan Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said Saturday that, if OPEC failed to agree a price-and-output package and a pricing free-for-all resulted, the oil price could tumble to \$20 a barrel. Conference sources said Friday night that Venezuela was among the problems in the search for agreed output quotas. An Energy Ministry official in Caracas told Reuters the country, which has debt problems, would find it hard to accept a mandated quota below 1.75 million barrels daily. An OPEC majority talked of giving Venezuela no more than 1.6 million.



Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the new chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Saturday strikes the gavel to close the seventh summit held in New Delhi March 7-12. Bottom: Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat attends the summit. In front of Mr. Arafat is the King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev (A.P. wirephoto)



Central Bank to announce cut in interest rates

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan will very soon announce a drastic measure revising interest rates on Jordanian dinars at local banks, the Jordan Times learned Saturday. The Central Bank is expected to lower the entire scale of interest rates on both deposits and credit facilities. The current minimum interest rate available to deposits in Jordanian dinars are as follows: Current account: Four per cent; Saving account: 5.5 per cent; Deposit subject to notice: 6.25 per cent; Time deposits: 6.5 per cent. Current interest rates applicable to credit facilities are as follows:

Overdraft account: 9 per cent plus commission varying according to customers. Loans: 9 per cent plus a two per cent commission. It is believed that interest charged by specialised credit institutions including the Industrial Development Bank and the Housing Bank will also be subject to reduction. It is also believed that the Central Bank will make funds available to banks at a cheaper rate. It is to be recalled that interest rates in Jordan have almost remained unchanged since 1981.

Jordan's interest rates kept artificially too high for long, by Fahed Faneh, page 5

Former premier carries Gemayel message to U.S.

BEIRUT (R) — Former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam left Saturday for Washington carrying a message from President Amin Gemayel to President Reagan, state-run Beirut Radio reported. Mr. Salam told reporters after meeting President Gemayel Saturday morning that he was travelling as a special envoy of the Lebanese leader. Israel and Lebanon have been negotiating since the end of December on the withdrawal of Israeli troops which invaded Lebanon last year. Lebanese commentators have portrayed the Washington talks as crucial to the negotiations on withdrawal, although both U.S. and Israeli officials have sought to dampen speculation of an imminent breakthrough. (Continued on page 3)

Bangladesh to restore ties with Kabul, Hanoi

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh will normalise its relations with Afghanistan and ask Vietnam to reopen its mission in Dhaka, military ruler Lt.-Gen. Hussain Mohammad Ershad said Saturday. Speaking to reporters on his return from the non-aligned summit in Delhi, the general said he had bad-long talks with the prime ministers of Afghanistan and Vietnam during the summit. He added that friendly relations with Afghanistan and Vietnam would help promote economic cooperation between the three nations. Vietnam shut down its mission in Dhaka in 1978 when Bangladesh denounced Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea. Gen. Ershad said he was committed to a peaceful transition to a civilian democracy in Bangladesh through a general election next year. "Peaceful transfer of power has never taken place in Bangladesh. We will show that this can take place," he said.

Hassan calls for new strategy to develop Jordan's manpower

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said here Saturday that Jordan has contributed to the integration of human resources in the Arab World, but "we still have a long way to go in planning the training of skilled manpower because we constitute an integral part of the Arab labour market." Prince Hassan was addressing a two-day symposium on "the position of Jordan in relation to Arab oil economies" at Yarmouk University's Liaison Office in Amman. "We are now in the early 1980s but we must draw up plans for the 21st century which is not far away, and we have to take into consideration the economic effects of oil-producing nations on our country," Prince Hassan said. "Jordan," he added, "represents a model of a non-oil producing country living at the doorstep of oil nations, and it finds it (Continued on page 3)

Jordan denounces extremist attack on Al Haram Al Sharif

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — Jordan Saturday strongly denounced last Thursday's attempt by Jewish extremists to storm and seize the holy Al Haram Al Sharif in the Israeli-occupied city of Jerusalem. Israeli police said Friday that they have arrested 45 heavily-armed Jewish extremists who tried to barricade themselves in the area and build a symbolic settlement. Jordan's denunciation of the attempt deplored the attack and said that "it is part of an Israeli plan to destroy Al Aqsa Mosque and build a Jewish temple." The statement said that the recent attack brings to memory similar sabotage operations against Al Aqsa Mosque since Israel occupied Jerusalem in 1967. The statement was referring to previous attacks against religious shrines in Jerusalem. Among these incidents are an arson attempt on Al Aqsa Mosque in 1967, continuous attempts by Jewish extremists to penetrate the foundations of the Al Aqsa and Al Haram Al Sharif causing damage to the buildings, storming of Al Aqsa Mosque by Jewish religious groups and holding prayers there and last Easter's attack by an Israeli reservist who hurled himself on Al Haram Al Sharif and killed four Arabs and injured many others, who had gathered for prayers. Jordan also accused the Israeli authorities of supporting and collaborating with the Jewish extremists. "Operations against Al Aqsa Mosque in the past were attributed (by the Israeli authorities) to individuals, but the recent attack refutes such allegations and reveals the real motivations of the Israeli government," the statement said. The statement said: "The fact that three Jewish clergymen were involved in preparing and leading Thursday's operation, and the participation of a number of Israeli soldiers along with the settlers in 'this dangerous terrorist operation,' in addition to what have (Continued on page 3)

Security Council urged to curb Israeli practices

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Saturday urged the superpowers and the U.N. Security Council, and world organisations to put an end to Israel's "illegal and dangerous practices in the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem's holy places." The appeal was contained in a memorandum handed to heads of diplomatic missions in Amman of Security Council permanent member states by Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim. The memorandum contained an outline of Israel's repeated violations of the sanctity of Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem and Jordan's stand toward such actions. At a meeting with the ambassadors of the U.S., Britain, France, China and Soviet Union, Mr. Ibrahim expressed the Jordanian government's "deep concern over Israel's recent attempt to blow up Al Aqsa Mosque in whose place Zionist extremists were planning to set up a Jewish settlement." Mr. Ibrahim also spoke about Israel's aggressive actions over the past years against Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem. Jordan is drawing the attention of the international community to the danger inherent in such Israeli actions and their serious consequences in the region, Mr. Ibrahim said. "The Jordanian government also sent the message to the U.N. secretary general, the Arab League, and the Organisation of Islamic Conference urging them to exert more efforts to abort Israel's aggressive actions," Mr. Ibrahim said.

Violent protests continue in W. Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police shot an Arab Saturday as Palestinian youths threw stones at police in a continuation of the week-long violence that has accompanied a visit by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter here. Mr. Carter was touring the occupied West Bank when Arab youths in East Jerusalem pelted a police patrol with stones. The officers fired in the air and then shot one of the youths, a police spokesman said. An Israeli pedestrian was also slightly injured by a rock, he said. Large numbers of police and troops were deployed in the city's eastern sector to prevent disturbances following Friday's attempt by ultra-nationalist Jews to seize Jerusalem's Al Haram Al Sharif. Police arrested 45 heavily armed Israelis who plotted to take over the Muslim holy site on which the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques are built. The spokesman said police were holding three Arabs arrested in disturbances after Friday prayers in the mosques. In the occupied West Bank, military sources said the town of Halhoul, near Hebron, was placed under curfew after an Israeli soldier was struck on the head by a rock. Arab protesters also threw rocks at Israeli vehicles in four other towns.

Embezzlement probe enrages Italian judges

ROME (R) — Italy's judiciary was in disarray Saturday after all but two members of the 32-strong magistrature council learned they were under investigation for suspected embezzlement of public funds. Judicial sources said 30 members of the council, which has a watchdog function over the Italian judiciary, Friday received judicial letters from Rome magistrates informing them they could face legal charges. Under Italy's legal system, the judicial letter is the first official warning by magistrates to a citizen that he is being investigated, enabling an adequate defence to be prepared should charges be pressed. Most newspapers said the opening of the investigation could paralyse the work of the council, which is partly appointed by the president, by parliament in joint session and by the law courts. It is chaired by President Sandro Pertini, although he is not one of the 32 appointed members. The authoritative Milan daily Corriere Della Sera said suspected abuse on a grand scale of expense accounts was at the centre of the investigations. "The case has opened of the golden coffee break," said the Corriere in a reference to a parliamentary question tabled last October by a deputy who asked how the council had spent one million lire (\$700) on coffee consumption in a month. Giuseppe Borre, a member of a magistrature union Magistratura Democratica, described the opening of the investigation as an attack on the council's attempts to exercise control over the Italian judiciary. An unidentified member of the council was quoted Saturday in the Rome daily Paese Sera as saying that the council was preparing to carry out its own investigations into the operation of the Rome magistrature office.

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FEATURES

Haudenosaunee nation still independent within U.S.

By Michele Abruzzi
Rover

NEDROW, New York — The Haudenosaunee nation of the Haudenosaunee stands in northern New York state, just south of Syracuse.

It appears in few reference books, has not joined the United Nations and lacks an embassy in Washington because it is a bit short of funds.

But it issues its own passports, is recognized by the governor of New York and is within sight of its bicentenary.

So when fugitive American Indian leader Dennis Banks sought to escape a jail term, it was no accident that he turned up last January in the land of the Haudenosaunee, where he remains, maintaining successfully so far

that he is beyond the reach of U.S. law.

To the U.S. government, the 7,500-acre (3,000 hectare) nation is the Onondaga Indian reservation. But its inhabitants, stubbornly clinging to treaties made with George Washington in 1788 and 1794, refuse to be counted in the census or drafted and only grudgingly use a New York postal address (Onondaga Nation, via Nedrow, New York).

The Onondagas, one of the six nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, are known as one of the most militant American Indian communities because of their insistence on sovereignty.

"The six nations were never conquered," said Joe Heath, a Syracuse lawyer who has handled several cases for the confederacy.

"When the first treaty was signed, they were in a stronger position than the original states."

The traditional Onondagas believe the government denies their rights to territory, cultural integrity and sovereignty because it wants their land and natural resources.

"The government is trying to extinguish our traditions for the reason of land," said Leon Shenandoah, chief of the Onondagas and Grand Sachem (chief) of the Iroquois Confederacy.

"We're in the cultural trenches," said another Onondaga chief, Oren Lyons. "It's hard work being an Indian."

In their heyday in the mid-17th century, the Iroquois controlled territory running from Maine to Chicago, from Ottawa to Tennessee.

Today the six nations — Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, Mohawk and Tuscarora — range from the Senecas' 50,000 acres (20,000 ha) to the Oneidas' 32-acre (13 ha) Caravan Park in western New York. The Onondagas are the keepers of the symbolic council fires and their Longhouse is the six nations' headquarters.

Like Americans, the six nations wear blue jeans, eat pizza and watch television. But they also make decisions in Longhouse meetings, raise buffalo and travel on passports reading Haudenosaunee (people of the Longhouse).

Other tribes have in recent years reaffirmed their claims to sovereignty, based on some 371 treaties and other agreements. But the six nations have led the way.

A spokesman at the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, which administers the country's 283 federally recognised reservations, said the Indians were "dependent sovereigns."

"The Indians, to put it bluntly, were overcome by the European settlers that came in here," he said. "Dependent sovereignty has limitations on it. You can't have one country inside another. One has to be top dog and it happens to be the United States."

But a spokesman for New York Governor Mario Cuomo said: "He recognises the sovereignty of the Indian nation. He recognises the treaties of the 1790s with regard to their position."

The Onondaga County sheriff, who has jurisdiction over the Onondaga reservation, does not enter it without permission.

Which is why Dennis Banks, a founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM), remains there, defying a 1973 conviction for riot and assault in South Dakota.

"Our position on Banks is that it's the same as if he was in Canada or Mexico," said Sheriff John Dillon.

Mr. Banks, citing a personal feud with the South Dakota governor, says he fears for his life if he returns there, but has offered to serve his sentence in New York.

Mr. Cuomo said recently he would agree to this if it could be legally arranged. So while the lawyers haggle, Banks waits in the land of Haudenosaunee.

With its unpainted houses and front yards filled with old cars and an occasional goat, the reservation resembles other economically depressed areas, except for the log

Longhouse and the trading post. There is a firehouse, a school, three Christian churches and a herd of about 40 buffalo but no stores or banks.

The Onondagas receive funds for health, education and welfare but do not vote or pay taxes except on income earned off the reservation.

There are believed to be several hundred people on the reservation, but Chief Shenandoah said he did not know the exact figure because "we always include seven generations ahead (future generations)... Can you count them?"

The traditional Onondagas hold seasonal ceremonies four times a year. The chiefs meet whenever necessary in the Longhouse, discussing everything in the Iroquois language.

Most people work off the reservation, choosing trades like construction. Chief Shenandoah said.

In 1974, all non-Indians were evicted from the reservation because too many had settled there, which was leading to a breakdown in traditional law, Chief Lyons said.

Both he and Chief Shenandoah insisted this was not a militant stance. The Haudenosaunee were only demanding their rights and "trying to stay alive."

"We're a small nation compared to when we were in power so many years ago. But principles don't diminish," said Chief Lyons. "We know what freedom is. It's one of the greatest gifts we ever gave you people."

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محكمة العدل

HOME NEWS

Domestic tourist push started by ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities inaugurated regular trips to tourist and archaeological sites in Jordan in a bid to encourage domestic tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism's internal tourist Director Nash'at Kawali said that the first such trip took place by bus to Aqaba Thursday at the cost of JD 13 per person. He said this fare covered the return journey, a one night stay at the Aqaba hotel with two meals included.

This rate is very reasonable, he contended, and is designed to encourage people to visit tourist sites in Jordan "which will no doubt enhance the citizens' sense of belonging to the country."

The Aqaba trip was organised in conjunction with the Jordan Hotel and Resthouse Corporation and the Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company (JETT). A number of officials from the Ministry of Tourism and representatives of tourist travel agencies in Jordan joined the party.



Paul C. Sheeline

Intercontinental chief arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chief Executive Officer of the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation Paul Sheeline arrived in Amman Saturday evening for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days.

Mr. Sheeline will meet senior officials and representatives of the tourist and hotels sectors in Jordan.

Armico studies utilisation of minerals in Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Effective means for organising coordinating and financing the exploration and development of mineral wealth in the Arab World were reviewed at a meeting held Saturday at the Arab Mining Company (Armico) headquarters in Amman.

Attending the meeting were members of a special committee set up by the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources. A team of specialists was established at Saturday's meeting to undertake the task of drawing up a programme of action for the exploration of areas of potential mineral wealth in the Arab World. The committee also decided to establish a special fund to finance these operations.

The committee decided that its next meeting will be held in Rabat on a date to be arranged later. Representatives of Armico, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development attended the meeting.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday addressed the opening session of the first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress (Petra photo)

Israeli interference leads to postponement of bar association elections

AMMAN (J.T.) — Elections for the Jordanian Bar Association's new board, which were to have been held in Amman Friday, have been postponed until March 18.

The reason given for the postponement was that most West Bank lawyers were not allowed to cross to the East Bank by the Israeli occupation authorities. "The lawyers of the occupied Arab territories want to take part in the elections, and we have put them off in order to give them the chance," said the Bar Association's President Suleiman Al Hadidi Friday.

Mr. Hadidi paid tribute to the

heroic struggle of the Arab population under Israeli rule, and their steadfastness in the face of the Zionist's illegal actions. He went on to say that there are 230 registered West Bank lawyers and normally 150 of them attend for the annual elections. On Friday however, he said, only 18 West Bank lawyers attended the aborted meeting.

Meanwhile, it was announced that elections for the Jordan Medical Association will take place on March 25. A total of six doctors are contesting the presidency and 50 candidates are running for places on the 10-member board.

Jordan asked to Paris fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international fair which will open in Paris on April 30. The Amman Chamber of Industry circulated an invitation to various Jordanian businesses and factories offering them the opportunity to participate in the 12-day fair.

It asked that samples of these companies' products be sent to the Ministry of Industry and Trade so as to be dispatched to the Jordanian pavilion at the fair.

Jordan in '30s photographs donated to DLDNA

AMMAN (J.T.) — During a visit to the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), Mrs. Eric Weinmann, daughter of the late Count Andre de Limure, presented a number of photographs taken by her father during 1932 and 1933 in Jordan.

DLDNA Director-General Ahmad Shams said that the importance of these photographs are in the fact that they document the social and geographical conditions existing in Jordan 50 years ago. Mrs. Weinmann also promised to supply the DLDNA with more photographs from her father's collection of the Arab World which he toured at that time.

These pictures will be added to the archival collection of the DLDNA, and will be preserved and catalogued under the name of the late count for the benefit of researchers and scholars.

Taiwan art exhibition invites entries

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has received an invitation to participate in an international art exhibition by children from around the world, which will open in Taiwan in the second half of this year.

The exhibition will display paintings, photographs and other types of art work produced by children aged between six and 15, a ministry spokesman said. The exhibition, he added, is designed to deepen understanding and strengthen ties of friendship among children and youths around the world.

Medical seminar set for Mar. 26

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day medical seminar will open at the University of Jordan on March 26. Delegates from seven Arab states will discuss several medical research projects emanating from Arab schools of medicine. They will also talk about the problems which medical faculties face, the recruitment of teachers for these faculties and coordination among the participating universities in medical affairs.

Arab countries taking part in the seminar, which is organised in cooperation with the Union of Arab universities, are: Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Libya.

Integrated health security scheme is government's aim, says Prince Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Saturday that the government is striving to provide a high-level health service for all citizens through the implementation of a comprehensive health security scheme.

Prince Hassan was addressing the opening session of the first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress held at the Professional Association Complex in Amman. "Jordan's main wealth is its citizens, and we must seek to provide them with a decent life and a reasonable health service," Prince Hassan said.

In order for a health insurance scheme to be efficiently applied throughout the country we require close cooperation between all those bodies involved in the field of health, he said. We also badly need to have sufficient funds to implement this scheme, Prince Hassan pointed out.

He said that medicine con-

stitutes an integral part of the Jordanian comprehensive insurance system and therefore the pharmacist's profession must play a "major and fundamental role in this respect." Prince Hassan also stressed the need to make available the required medicine in sufficient quantities in order to meet demand. "Any competition among drug stores is bound to lead to an increase in the availability of good medicine at reasonable prices," Prince Hassan emphasised.

At the outset of the meeting Health Minister Zuhair Mahas made a speech outlining the importance of the three-day conference and its close relationship to the everyday life of all citizens.

Another speaker was Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawashdeh who pointed out that the government was providing health services to nearly 70 per cent of the country's population, mainly through the use of Health Ministry hospitals.

The opening session was also addressed by the President of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association Nizar Jandaneh who announced that the conference will review three working papers which will focus on the Spanish, French and British systems, and explain the role of pharmacists in each of these countries.

The conference will also study a paper on the health services in Jordan, and two others dealing with social health insurance and Jordan's future health care programmes.

Nearly 30 pharmacists are attending the conference in addition to students at pharmacy at both Jordanian universities.

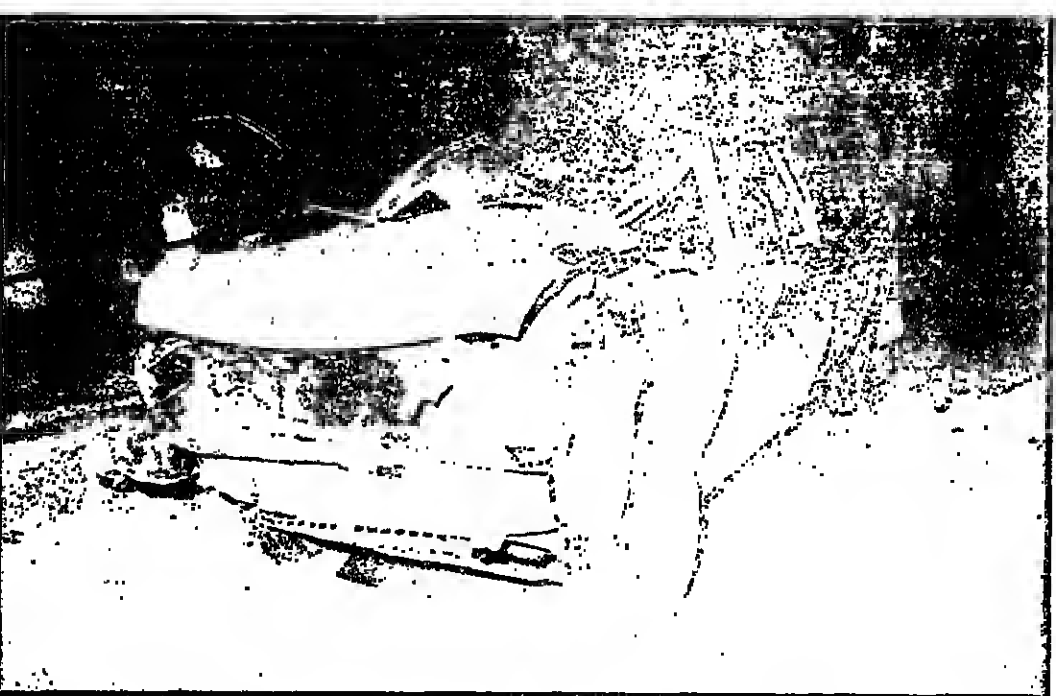
Elderly man fights off four thieves

AMMAN (J.T.) — A courageous and persistent struggle put up by a 67-year-old man and quick intervention by police thwarted an attempt by a four-member gang of thieves to steal over JD 10,000 Thursday.

According to a story in the Al Rai newspaper the attack on the old man, Mr. Yusef Jarad, took place in broad daylight in Mahatta

street. The man was carrying JD 10,000 in cash together with cheques to be deposited at a nearby branch of the Cairo-Amman bank when he was attacked from behind by one of the group identified only as A.T. The old man held on tightly to the money and a tussle ensued which prompted the accomplices to come to the aid of their partner.

According to the report, the old man was injured in the fight but the money remained safe with him throughout. The man was saved when a passing police patrol car saw what was happening and came to the rescue. Only one robber was apprehended immediately while police continued search for the rest who, the paper said, were caught six hours later.



The remains of one of the cars involved in Friday night's crash which left eight people badly injured (Petra photo)

Eight badly injured as weekend marred by 2 serious car smashes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Five people were injured, three of them seriously, in a car accident which occurred in Amman Friday evening.

A report in the local press said that a car, which was exceeding the speed limit, was travelling towards Jabal Amman from the Interior Ministry Circle when its driver suddenly saw a hole in the road with a large rock inside. Trying to avoid it, he swerved off course losing control of the vehicle. It then overshot the road and was hurled violently into the oncoming lane where it hit an oncoming vehicle

before somersaulting and landing in a side road, the report said.

According to the story the accident took place near the Shmeisani interchange not far from the Civil Defence Department. Two of the first car's occupants were trapped inside the car for one hour until civil defence men managed to pull them out and all were rushed to hospital, the report added. Both cars were almost totally destroyed.

The names of those injured in both cars were given as: Hikmat

Hakoz, Rula, Habbayeh, Jamal Hakoz, Dr. Adnan Uweimrin and his wife Mrs. Suzan Uweimrin.

Another road accident, which took place on the Na'ur-Amman road Thursday afternoon, resulted in the injury of the three young occupants of a vehicle again exceeding the limit. The driver, who turned out to be 18 years old, applied the brakes when trying to take a corner, causing the vehicle to overturn and tumble into a nearby valley. Police said all three were hospitalised.



One of the two cars involved in the serious accident which occurred near the Shmeisani interchange Friday (Petra photo)

Continued from page 1

Non-aligned summit appeals for end to war

"The conference has been called a summit because of the top leadership gathered here," she said. "But in another sense we have only established the basic camp and have a long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals."

Conference sources said the issue of whether Baghdad should be the next summit venue was sorted out when Iraq agreed Friday night to a two-year postponement following opposition from Iran, Libya, Syria and North Korea.

The 34-page political document came down more heavily on the West than the Soviet Union.

The United States was mentioned 18 times, 12 of them in strongly critical terms, especially over its support for Israel.

The Soviet Union was named only once, in appeal to both superpowers to hold talks on eliminating the military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Economic resolutions centred on appeals for restructuring of the Third World's \$540 billion in foreign debts, global negotiations on economic and financial reforms, and an overhaul of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Hassan urges new strategy

necessary to interact with economic and social developments of these countries, something which brought about integration in human resources.

With reference to the emigration of Jordanian specialists and skilled manpower, Prince Hassan said that Jordan is now planning to recall qualified people to benefit from their experiences. He also underlined that the importance of pan-Arab coordination in the field of investment throughout the Arab World, "in view of the deteriorating value of Arab financial deposits abroad."

Prince Hassan also spoke about social and economic changes and developments in Jordan and the movement of people from rural

regions to the cities. He said that Jordan now requires new plans to cope with these developments.

Also addressing the symposium's opening session were the presidents of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. The delegates to the symposium will review 12 working papers dealing with labour markets, social and economic developments in Jordan in the 1970s and energy problems.

Around 100 economic specialists and researchers from Jordan and Oxford University are attending the symposium.

The opening session was attended by several cabinet ministers and officials.

Jordan denounces extremist attack

been published and said previously about the Israeli authorities' knowledge of the operation and the support by some Israeli circles clearly reveal the hatred against Arabs and Muslims and the chauvinist and extremist mentality of the Israeli government.

"The way Israel has been dealing with such incidents lead the Jordanian government to repeatedly denounce such actions and accuse Israel of encouraging these attacks," the statement said.

Israel has not yet issued a verdict against Allan Goodman, who stormed Al Aqsa Mosque last September. He has pleaded insanity at his trial. Furthermore, the Israeli authorities have not stopped harassment practices against religious shrines in the occupied territories, and instead a court rule in 1976 allowed Jews to enter Al Aqsa Mosque and say their prayers ignoring Muslim protests.

The statement accused the Israeli government of using "terrorist groups to implement its goals, which goes far beyond the annexation of the occupied Arab territories and the evacuation of their inhabitants, and to the uprooting of the cultural bases of the Arab and Muslim nations to whom the Palestinian people belong."

The Jordanian government also called on the countries of the world and concerned organisations to "bear their responsibilities toward the continuous Israeli violations against sacred Muslim shrines."

'A link in a chain'

A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official and a former mayor of Jerusalem, Rawhi Al Khatib, also denounced the recent attack on Al Haram Al

Sharif.

PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan, Abdul Razaq Al Yahya, said that "the Zionist aggression against Al Haram Al Sharif is a link in a continuous chain of Zionist attacks against Muslim and Christian shrines in Jerusalem."

According to Mr. Yahya these attacks are part of "an organised terrorism practised by the Israeli authorities and aimed at a gradual effect on the morale of the Palestinians in order to create a new reality in the West Bank for the benefit of the occupation sources."

He added that it reflects the Zionist's total disregard of all human and international values. He stressed that these attacks uncover the "essence of Zionism as a terrorist and expansionist movement."

Mr. Yahya also called on the international community to be aware of the implications of such "dangerous actions, which are aimed to undermine the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their own homeland."

Mr. Khatib, severely deplored the attack and said it indicated an "organised plan for it was carried out by the military and extremist groups which are recognised and protected by the Israeli government."

He said that it is a "dangerous intimidation" against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and the Arab and Islamic World.

Mr. Khatib warned that such actions will hamper American and international efforts to achieve peace in the area.

He called on the Arab and international governments to act promptly against "the Jewish chauvinism."

Rajavi: War costs high

Mr. Rajavi said that the resistance movement is the democratic alternative for the existing regime in Tehran, and once this movement is in power it will immediately halt the war with Iraq and open negotiations for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the 1975 Algiers agreement.

He said his recent meeting in Paris with Iraqi Vice-Premier Tareq Aziz has been greatly welcomed by the majority of the people and army in Iran. The meeting was viewed as an expression of the Iranian people's will and desire for peace and stability. Mr. Rajavi concluded.

Gemayel sends message to U.S.

Mr. Salam said he would be travelling to Washington with several Lebanese officials who are going to join Foreign Minister Salem.

The officials are Ghassan Tueni, non-participating "coordinator" of the Lebanese side in the withdrawal negotiations, Finance Minister Adel Hamniye, presidential adviser, Wadiah Hadad and two army officers.

Mr. Salam, who speaks fluent English, is an elder statesman of Lebanon's conservative Sunni Muslim camp, and played a major mediating role in talks last summer on the withdrawal of Pal-

estian fighters from Beirut during the Israeli siege of the city.

Government sources said Lebanon had decided to send a delegation to Washington after receiving information that Mr. Shamir would try to change the American position on withdrawal, which the sources said was at present largely aligned with that of Lebanon.

Lebanon has been resisting Israeli demands for a continued Israeli army presence in Lebanon, and for opening the Israeli-Lebanese border to normal trade and travel.

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Israel at it again

ISRAEL seems determined to carry its enmity towards the Palestinian people to the bitter end. Nine months after its invasion of Lebanon which claimed thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian lives, Israel has no less hatred, but a lot more tragedies in store, for the people which it uprooted and displaced.

It has not been enough for the Zionist state to be responsible for the massacre of hundreds of innocent refugees in their camps in Beirut. On the contrary, Israel seems to enjoy the sight and sound of Christian militiamen and others killing and harassing defenceless old men, women and children in and near their homes in South Lebanon. And, now, the time has come, it seems, for Israel to form the so-called Palestinian National Guard in Lebanon as the equivalent of the Israeli supported armed Village Leagues in the West Bank to further Israeli aims of subjugating the whole area and its peoples.

As the new Israeli move is only the latest in a series of projects to prevent the legitimate Lebanese government from exercising full authority over its territory, so is the continued silence of the international community going to lead to more Palestinian sufferings in Lebanon and in their own homes and land.

The plight of Palestinians in Lebanon and the West Bank and Gaza cries out for intervention from all those who believe in justice and right, but especially from those who have made possible for the Israelis to play with the destiny and lives of others with impunity.

American warnings to Israel that another massacre like the one at Sabra and Shatila last September could be imminent in South Lebanon, coupled with public statements by the United Nations agency responsible for the welfare of Palestinian refugees, UNRWA, and European and other calls for their protection, are not enough to make the Israelis listen. They should be followed by practical steps and serious action if the tragedies of 1948 and 1967 and 1982 are not to be visited again on the Palestinians, losing for ever the chance of making peace.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Begin tests Islamic world

The Israeli authorities announced that it foiled an attempted assault on the Aqsa Mosque organised and carried out by some Israeli soldiers and armed settlers. The attackers were said to want to set up an Israeli mini-settlement in the mosque's vicinity.

It is obvious that the Israeli announcement aimed at portraying the Zionist government as a dependable defender of holy places in the occupied Arab territories. But it is also evident that by the use of such proxies the Begin government means to test the Arab and Islamic reaction to such an attack. Because of this, it is quite logical to expect this type of move against the holy mosque, which can be halted by a positive and effective Arab and Islamic reaction to the Israeli intentions.

The announcement itself, so Zionist past practice tells us, could be a prior justification for a planned assault against the mosque now under preparation. The occurrence of such an "incident" would simply be portrayed by the Zionist propaganda machine as an event that the Israeli government were not able to foil in time. No one would then be able to blame the Israeli authorities as the action would be claimed to have been planned without their knowledge.

World public opinion, and the U.S. government in particular, are called upon to support the Arab and Islamic World in their struggle to foil aggressive Zionist plans against the holy Aqsa Mosque.

Al Dustour: Aqsa attack not the last

We are positive that the attempt to destroy the Aqsa Mosque and to assassinate those who were present will not be the last one. Israel has seen the world keep silent in the face of its annexation of the Holy City, and it is inherent that after Israel's proclamation of Jerusalem as its eternal unified capital, all non-Jewish sites and buildings would be a permanent target for Zionist assaults.

Friday's attempt on the mosque reminds us of the previous aimed at burning it in 1969. It also reminds us of the criminal armed assault against worshippers in the mosque last April by an Israeli terrorist, which resulted in the killing and injuring of seventeen people. Such incidents can not be seen in isolation from the Israeli government's relentless excavations under and in the vicinity of the mosque on the pretext of searching for the ruins of the Solomon's biblical Temple. All such practices lead to the same conclusion—the eradication of the Aqsa Mosque.

The continuation of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem will certainly mean imminent danger threatening the very existence of the mosque. To be sure it is one of the Zionists' main targets. But the present stagnant situation cannot last forever, thus what the Arabs and Muslims are incapable of achieving today, they will certainly find closer to their grasp in the future. The irresponsible Zionist practices will definitely play a leading role in the emergence of a new Arab generation and a new Arab strategy that will respond to such threats against their whole cultural legacy in a more effective way.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel threatens Islam

The escalation of the settlement drive by the Israeli authorities has a political and religious basis that threatens the Arab people and Islamic holy places in the occupied Arab territories. The announcement Friday of the aborted attempt by a Kiyat Arba group of settlers to attack the Aqsa Mosque indicates that the Israeli extremists, the Begin government included, are persistent in their attempts to eradicate Muslim and Christian holy sights in their drive for the "purification" of the "promised land".

It is not possible to draw a boundary line between the Israeli settlement policies and the assaults against the holy places. Any outward form of Arab or Muslim identity has an infuriating impact on the Israeli extremists, for these directly challenge their claims of supremacy in the occupied territories. Under religious veils, killers and fanatics are armed to the teeth by the Begin government and given a free hand to act in a repulsive way against all non-Jewish peoples and places.

Unless the Arabs and Muslims unite forces and confront this continued Israeli aggression, nothing will stop the extremist Zionists from pursuing their outrageous ends.

COME TO THINK OF IT

Meeting a deadline

Last week I seemed to have got tired of writing. So I didn't write. And I felt good. Perhaps I should not be writing, I thought, but doing something else like carpentry for instance in order to keep feeling good.

Writing is not for me, I said to myself, and I wasn't meant for it. One gets into such a mood sometimes, the rethinking mood.

Under its spell, I found out that people should do what they were meant to do not what they are required to do in order to be happy. They should try and discover their true nature and do the things that are commensurate with this nature no matter what it is.

I looked at my hands to discover their nature. They are large and bulky, made more perhaps for lumberjacking or prize fighting than for the gentle pen. They embarrass me. Sometimes I don't know what to do with them when, for instance, I hear a silly argument or

see a double-faced fellow. They itch wanting to go forward with a double fist thrust if I don't check them and keep them under control in my pockets. These are not the hands of a writer but a fighter.

This train of thought led me to thinking about the apple. An apple feels good, I think, when it is eaten because it was meant for eating. The eater feels good just the same because he was meant to eat apples not kill his brothers or steal their land. I wish that somebody had told Ariel Sharon and Menachem Begin that apples are good for them. An apple a day keeps the doctor away as you know. And an apple a day might have kept Sharon away from Sabra and Shatila. You must be feeling very bad in order to do such a thing.

I don't know why I kept thinking about apples. There is a lesson to be drawn from an apple I think. If it lives longer hanging on the tree, it will die

wrinkled and down trodden. So it must be eaten when it is ripe. I told an American woman that an apple is a perfect Muslim. She opened her eyes in great amazement and said: What do you mean?

I said: Islam in Arabic means acceptance of the true nature of things. You have of course to accept God in order to accept the true nature of things because it was He who gave them their nature. Once you start rejecting Him, then you will start playing havoc with your own nature as well as with the nature of things.

The American woman asked me: Why does a Muslim then try to keep a woman under his thumb? Is it in the nature of woman to be kept under the thumb? I said to her: A Muslim man must keep a woman under his wings, not under his thumb. The difference is great. And going back to the first man, I think that he did not

hunt his woman and take her to his cave against her free will but that she rather liked to be protected and cared for. She must have persuaded him to do the hunting while she cooked for him, cared for the children and kept a home.

Going back to the question of writing. Originally, I had chosen to write a weekly piece that makes people think or, to put it more modestly, that makes me think first. But I discovered that this noble intention was thwarted by deadlines. Having to meet a deadline makes you dead and on the line.

Sometimes you cannot think, let alone making others think. This is perhaps the main fault of the media. It doesn't give you time to meditate or think about the true nature of things. When the deadline comes, it makes you want to hit somebody and makes a writer wanting to be a lumberjack.

Ibrahim Abu Nab

The haven for southern Africa's political refugees

By Rodney Pinder
 Reviewer

Those who failed to comply would be sent home, he said.

Subversion

GABORONE — The flight of Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo has highlighted Botswana's role as a haven for southern Africa's political refugees. But for this huge and empty country, already struggling with drought and falling prices for its mineral exports, it is an unsought extra burden, which could weigh heavily on its external relations.

Mr. Nkomo, saying Prime Minister Robert Mugabe wanted him killed, fled to Botswana this week shortly before he was due to be charged with law and order offences. Zimbabwe has not yet formally asked for his return, but the pro-government Herald Newspaper has accused Botswana of complicity in his escape.

"By admitting Joshua Nkomo and others illegally... Botswana is in fact declaring war on us," it said in an editorial. Mr. Nkomo, evidently feeling sure of a haven inside Botswana, is a friend of President Quett Masire and many Botswana share a common ancestry with his own Kalanga peoples — he is not a pure Ndebele — on the other side of the border.

But his presence is a severe embarrassment to the Botswana authorities, already playing host to an estimated 3,000 refugees who have fled political pressures in their homelands. The government, which says it is waiting to hear of his plans to move on, has told Zimbabwe that Mr. Nkomo, 65, has not asked for political asylum here, but a spokesman said he would stay temporarily to consider the situation in his country and would not speak to the press. Even before Mr. Nkomo's arrival, the Botswana government had introduced tough measures to control the refugees, blaming some of them for a spate of crime and accusing others of anti-government activities in neighbouring states.

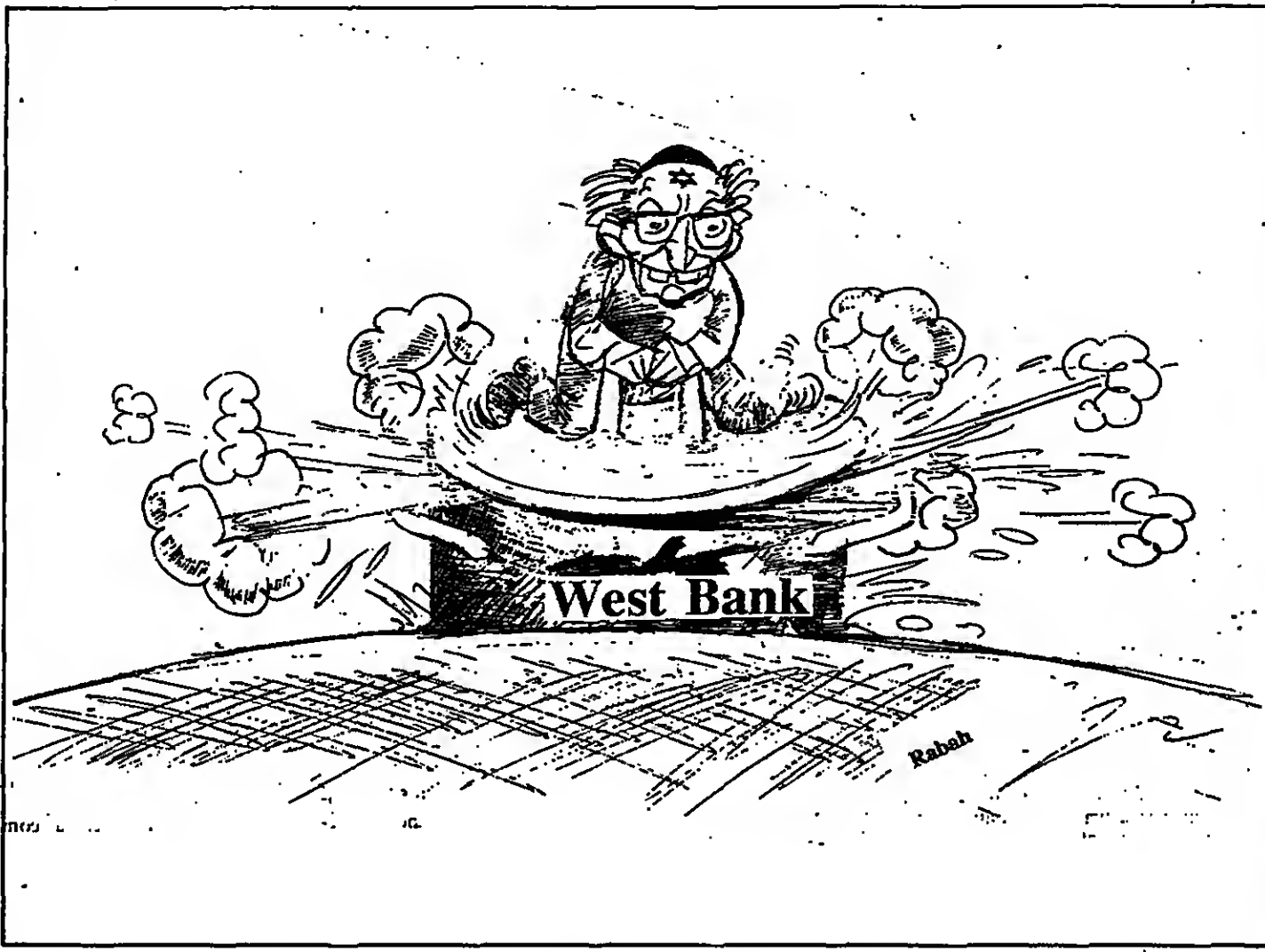
Besides the Zimbabweans, they include exiles from Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa. The Minister of Public Service and Information, Daniel Kwelagobe, announced plans last month to settle all unemployed refugees at Dukwe camp, 600 km north of the capital.

Addressing 1,264 foreigners there, including 833 Zimbabweans, Mr. Kwelagobe said they would have to carry identity cards and attend regular roll calls.

It is now the centre of subversion and sabotage and its status is now enhanced by the presence of Joshua Nkomo, who is obviously there to direct dissident activities against this country," the newspaper said. Diplomatic sources said Botswana, with an annual gross national product of less than \$1 billion, was in a severe economic crisis and was hard-pressed for funds for development, let alone for the welfare of an increasing refugee population.

A vast, mainly arid state with fewer than one million people and armed forces of only 3,000, it was regarded as militarily indefensible, they said, and its major concern had been not to allow the refugees to upset relations with its neighbours. It was especially careful that the South Africans, numbering about 150 at Dukwe, should not give its powerful southern neighbour cause for an attack like that carried out in Lesotho last year against what Pretoria termed "South African nationalist terrorists".

Forty-two people, including 12 Lesotho nationals, were killed during the raid. Until the arrival of Mr. Nkomo, relations with Zimbabwe had outwardly been little affected by its liberal refugee policy.



An opportunity for West Europe's Communists to demonstrate unity

By Charles Bremner
 Reviewer

PARIS — For West European Communists, the centenary of Karl Marx's death this month has provided an occasion that is becoming increasingly rare — an opportunity to demonstrate their unity. Loyalty to the main tenets of Marxism is now the only solid common ground for the parties which eight years ago appeared to be converging as a political force under the banner of "Eurocommunism".

With the Spanish and French parties battered by electoral defeat and a disenchanted Italian party searching for new alliances, relations among the Western Communists are coloured by mutual mistrust and doctrinal difference. For example, there is little love lost between France's pro-Soviet party leader Georges Marchais and Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, branded by the Kremlin as a heretic. And while party posters in Paris streets this month proclaim "Marx lives," analysts of European Communist affairs are writing the epitaph of a movement that many say never really existed.

"Eurocommunism, which most people take to mean a privileged relationship between the Com-

munist parties of Western Europe, is dead," said Ronald Tiersky, a U.S. specialist, at the Italian party's congress in Milan last week.

In Paris, the left-leaning newspaper Le Monde reported Mr. Berlinguer's call for closer links with European Socialist parties and added: "There, without a word, we have the liquidation of Euro-Communism."

In Lisbon, a spokesman for Portugal's staunchly orthodox party said: "Eurocommunism doesn't exist. We are Communists. We are not some sort of Euro-American, Japanese idea..." For some, Eurocommunism was born at dawn on Aug. 21, 1968, when Soviet tanks crushed Czechoslovakia's experiment in more liberal Communism and dealt a blow to party morale in the West.

By the mid-1970s, with further disillusionment over Soviet policy towards dissidents, the Italian, Spanish and French parties dropped their commitment to "dictatorship of the proletariat" and other doctrines associated with Moscow.

A 1976 European Communist congress in Berlin, the last grand fraternal gathering sponsored by the Kremlin, endorsed the rights of parties to follow their own paths to Socialism. The big three Med-



iterranean parties accepted the media-inspired label "Eurocommunist" to identify their common commitment to Communism in a pluralist society. The movement, supported in varying degrees by Yugoslavia's party and the small parties of Britain, Belgium, Mexico and Japan, prompted disapproval from the Kremlin and Washington.

Stalinist wolf
 The Americans were alarmed at

the prospect of a "Stalinist wolf in sheep's clothing" sharing power in a Christian Democratic Italian government or winning elections. The Russians said some of the movements' doctrines were heretical. Since then, party fortunes have slumped or stagnated. The French and Spanish parties have gone their own ways to electoral defeat. The Italians have failed in their bid to win power through an "historic compromise" with the centre-right.

A common reason is Communists' inability to define a convincing role for themselves, independent of both Moscow and the "bourgeois" parties of the West, and to reform themselves internally, analysts say. They have also suffered from their old links to Moscow. "Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Poland have all discredited the international image of Communism," former Spanish party chief Santiago Carrillo told Reuters.

The party lost all but four of its seats in parliament when the Socialist Party swept to power in last year's elections. Commentators in Spain blamed internal quarrels and the party's failure to present its soft-sell Eurocommunist formula as a convincing alternative to the Socialist programme.

Mr. Carrillo, forced to resign

after the defeat, was also accused by many Communists of stifling the party by maintaining a Stalinist grip on its internal affairs. A secretive internal organisation is also one of the hallmarks of the French party. It is run with an iron hand by a central committee and expels persistent critics. It has had to draw hard on discipline as their leadership has swung the party through a succession of policy turns.

After flirting with Eurocommunism, Mr. Marchais brought the party back into the Soviet orbit in the late 1970s, scarping his alliance with Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Party and backing the Kremlin over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. When Mr. Marchais took a beating in the 1981 presidential election and the party lost half its parliamentary seats, the communists accepted a junior role in Mr. Mitterrand's government.

Although it now has four senior members serving as ministers, the party is widely believed to have been outmanoeuvred by the Socialists. As effective hostages to their old rivals, the Communists have had to accept some paradoxical positions, tacitly endorsing for example the government's strong backing for new NATO missiles and its con-

demnation of Soviet internal policies.

The paradox has been heightened with the Italian Communists' backing for the Kremlin's argument that France's nuclear force should be included in calculations for U.S.-Soviet arms reductions — a view rejected by Mr. Marchais. The French party is now far apart from the Italians and Spanish in its attitude to the Soviet Union, still the main touchstone for Communist ideologists.

The two southern parties saw the 1981 crackdown in Poland as proof that the Soviet model was obsolete, drawing fury from Moscow. The French condemned martial law.

In its most striking demonstration of loyalty, Mr. Marchais' party complained to the French broadcasting authority in December over what it said was an anti-Soviet campaign by the Italian over Poland and allegations in Italy that the Soviet KGB security police were involved in a 1981 attempt on the Pope. But according to Mr. Carrillo, independence from Moscow remains the constant of Eurocommunism. "Eurocommunism will eventually triumph, but it will not be easy. It will be a triumph of a coalition of forces that wants real change," he said.

Press freedom in Yugoslavia under scrutiny

By Richard Balmforth
 Reviewer

BELGRADE — Press freedom has come under scrutiny by Yugoslavia's ruling Communist Party and many believe there could be official moves to force the media to tread a more orthodox path. The latest sign of high-level fears that the Yugoslav media is enjoying more freedom than many officials would like came at a meeting of the Serbian Communist

Party leadership in Belgrade. During eight hours of debate, hard-line party officials charged the press with opening its columns to blatant anti-Communism and giving voice to divisive nationalism. Others defended the media and Party President Mijta Ribicic later said the party is generally satisfied with the domestic press. Though prospects of a clampdown to muzzle the media appear to have receded, The Yugoslav Communist Party leadership

meets this month to discuss the role of the press. The policy-making central committee appears certain to issue guidelines and warn the press against deviation from the basic party line. But senior party officials say privately that trends to democratise the press and keep the public informed will continue.

There is no formal censorship in Yugoslavia. But all editors and senior editorial staff are party members, which would seem to

preclude unwanted ideas being publicly aired. Even so, the Yugoslav press is the freest and most varied in Communist-ruled Europe. Newspapers range in taste from the dour, party-theoretical weekly, Komunist, to the glossy fortnightly magazine Start, which features a full-frontal nude pin-up.

There is a level of comment on domestic issues in the Yugoslav press, including some cutting car-

toon caricatures of party and government figures that have more in common with Western-style journalism than that of Communist Europe. At the same time, there is a rigorous self-censorship which puts comment on certain taboo subjects firmly beyond the pale.

Questioning of fundamentals such as the Yugoslav system of workers' self-management, the foreign policy of non-alignment, or the reputation of the late Pre-

sident Tito would almost certainly lead to prosecution of the journalists involved.

During his 35 years of rule, Tito several times slapped down the press when he felt it exceeded the norms of self-censorship. Now, three years after Tito's death, his political heirs appear to be wondering whether they can bring the press to heel before some of the taboo issues become subject to public debate.

APR 13 1983

Interest rate on Jordan dinar has been kept artificially high for too long

Observers are rightly surprised that the interest rate on Jordan dinar is still excessively high despite the trend towards lower interest rates on all major currencies.

Prime borrowers in Jordan such as Alia (the Royal Jordanian Airline), the Jordan Cement Factories Co. and Jordan Phosphate Mines Co., are currently charged as much as 11 per cent per annum under the existing syndicated loans

unconditionally guaranteed by the government, which were arranged during 1981 and 1982 under the pressure of much higher interest rate in the Eurodollar market.

The world-wide trend towards lower interest rates is very obvious. The U.S. dollar which commanded more than 20 per cent per annum at one time is nowadays not earning more than 8.5 per cent. London inter-bank bid rates for six

months deposit were last week as follows:

Currency	Per cent
U.S. dollar	8.8
Swiss franc	3.4
Guilder	4.6
Deuts mark	5.3
Yen	6.5

We shall of course ignore the high interest rates available on the French franc and Italian

lira (over 21 per cent p.a.) or sterling pound (11.2 per cent p.a.) because this is due to the gradual but persistent depreciation of these weak currencies, where as a result of inflation or devaluation one may lose in exchange more than may be made in interest.

With the exception of Italy, France and Britain, we can safely say that the international

By Fahd Fanek

interest rate on stable currencies ranges between 3.4 to 8.8 per cent, an average of 6 per cent. One would wonder, in the circumstances, why interest on Jordanian dinar continues to rise.

To my mind it is quite unreasonable for the Jordanian borrower to find out that he is able to obtain dollars at less than 10 per cent p.a. where as the Jordan dinar would cost

him 11 per cent even under a no-risk syndicated loan guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance.

There is an obvious (although vague) relation between the interest rate on a given currency and the inflation rate in the country concerned. The real interest rate can be arrived at by subtracting the inflation rate from the nominal interest payable. Under this formula, the real interest rate in Jordan

used to be negative -- that is, interest being lower than the inflation rate most of the time.

Now that inflation has subsided worldwide, and the interest rate worldwide has followed suit, we find that the inflation rate in Jordan has declined to 7.4 per cent while the interest rate is still rising against the trend.

It is common knowledge that the government of Jordan has

cut down on its capital and development expenditure, because not all the committed Arabaid is being received. This means that the private sector should be encouraged to step forward and fill the gap through more aggressive investments.

I am afraid that investors are being discouraged by the artificially high interest rate on Jordan dinar financing.

Jordan's once-conservative bankers move in new directions

By Rami G. Khouri

Jordan's bankers, once a conservative old guard, have entered the 1980s in the vanguard of innovative economic development and financing. Along the way, they've teamed up with the activist Central Bank of Jordan to provide a model of public-private cooperation that many other Third World countries could well emulate.

The ingredients for a dynamic banking and finance sector had always been there in Jordan: a free enterprise economy, little government intervention, growing financing needs of industry and agriculture, a steady inflow of money from abroad, and a pool of experienced, entrepreneurial bankers with many years of practice in Jordan and throughout the Middle East. It was not until the mid-1970s, however, that regional political circumstances allowed Jordan's potential as a growing financial centre to be realised. Since 1975, the banking sector has been expanding at what Western financiers would consider a phenomenal rate of around 25 per cent a year. And having planted its feet firmly at home, Jordan's dynamic young banking leadership is slowly venturing out into the bigger arena of Middle Eastern and international capital markets.

For international bankers and businessmen, this means Amman deserves a close look as a base from which to do business throughout the region. For Jordanian businessmen and industrialists, it means the country is nearing the heretofore elusive goal of being able to rely on itself and its own resources to finance the bulk of its small and medium-sized industries and economic development projects, though big projects continue to rely on international loans or aid.

Jordan's economy, small by the standards of the oil-fueled giants in the Gulf, has sustained a growth record during the past decade that has averaged a ten per cent annual increase in gross national product. This brisk growth has been generated in large part by a steady and rising inflow of funds from abroad -- in the form of budget support grants and development loans from the Arab World; long-term soft loans from a score of international lending agencies, such as the World Bank, USAID and the OPEC Special Fund; the private remittances of the app-

roximately 300,000 skilled Jordanians working in the Gulf and North Africa; private capital investments; and tourism receipts. All of this money, whether it is channelled through the private or public sectors, eventually works its way into the banking system, and explains why the money supply of Jordan (M4) has increased from JD 176 million in 1973 to JD 1,403 billion in 1983.

The absolute increase in the amount of cash moving through the Jordanian economy is not in itself a remarkable feat; some other countries throughout the world have achieved similar growth rates. What is noteworthy about the Jordanian experience during the past decade is the fast pace and sophistication of services within the private banking system, and the manner in which the stodgy bankers of the 1950s and 1960s have been transformed into a vigorous vanguard of innovators who have stepped out well ahead of the rest of the economy. Furthermore, they have teamed up with the Central Bank of Jordan in a cooperative spirit that has allowed the pace of economic growth to continue at high levels, while keeping inflationary pressures within the manageable range of about 10 per cent.

The most striking development in the banking sector recently has been its expansion into new financing fields, such as locally syndicated loans, bond issues, certificates of deposit, syndicated guarantees and underwriting of company share issues. This, in turn, has been spurred by the establishment of a series of new merchant-investment banking institutions since 1978 that has "irrevocably changed the face of banking and finance in Jordan."

The existing commercial banks in Jordan, responding to the challenge, have expanded their operations to take in many new fields of investment banking. The result is that the combined resources of the commercial banks and the new investment firms have been mobilised to meet a larger share of Jordan's internal financing requirements. The most striking advances have been in the field of locally syndicated loans denominated in Jordanian dinars -- a currency that has maintained a relatively consistent, reliable exchange rate against major Western currencies, due to the prudent policy of the Central Bank in managing its reserves of foreign exchange and gold. The reserves totalled JD 428

million in October 1982 and, combined with commercial bank gold and foreign exchange reserves of another JD 240 million, to a large extent explain the confidence in the strength of the Jordanian dinar. Official reserves have dropped recently, however, to JD 373 million in early 1983, reflecting the government's need to rely less on foreign aid grants that have been delayed.

Since the first locally syndicated dinar loan was put together in December 1978, the Amman market has completed some 30 syndications worth a total of JD 92 million. While this amount does not compare with the billions of the Euro-dollar market or the oil states in the Gulf, it is highly significant for Jordan because it reflects the new-found ability of most Jordanian industrialists and entrepreneurs to meet their financing needs on the home market. Besides eliminating the foreign exchange risk that was inherent in dollar loans obtained from the Euromarkets, dinar syndications in Amman are also considerably cheaper for the borrower. A typical syndicated loan of up to JD 10-12 million in Amman will carry an effective interest rate of 11 per cent, compared to about 15 per cent in the international capital markets, or up to 18-20 per cent during the past three years.

The Central Bank of Jordan, under the careful but innovative leadership of its governor, Dr. Mohammad Salih Nabulsi, has encouraged the development of the local capital market. In 1982, it issued new regulations to further spur liquidity-conscious banks to participation in syndicated loans. The Central Bank agreed to rediscunt up to 50 per cent of any bank's share in a syndicated loan throughout the life of the loan, at the Central Bank's normal rediscunt rate of 6.5 per cent.

A recent syndication of JD 11 million put together for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Ltd., modified this "carrot," as Dr. Nabulsi has called it, by offering automatic Central Bank rediscouting of just 40 per cent of a bank's participation in the loan, but at a higher rediscunt rate of 7.5 per cent. This led the head of a prominent foreign bank in Jordan to comment: "The Central Bank has always been sensitive to the liquidity needs of the commercial banks, and offers good controls and facilities without being pedantic about it."

Bond issues for private companies or for semi-public in-

stitutions have developed more slowly, mainly because of the lack of an established secondary market where a bondholder could liquidate his investment quickly. Bonds worth JD 40 million have been issued since 1978. The three investment banking institutions that were established in 1979 and 1980 -- the Arab Jordan Investment Bank, the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan) and the Jordan Securities Corporation -- have all been active in underwriting bond issues, the biggest of which has been a JD 10 million, 10-year issue at 8 1/2 per cent. Bonds have averaged about JD 5-6 million over the past 8 to 9 years, at an interest rate that has risen slightly from 8.5 per cent in 1979 to 9 per cent in 1982.

The most recent innovation in local capital financing has been the adoption of "package deals," whereby a borrower gets both a syndicated loan and a bond issue, with commercial banks and investment banks jointly sharing the underwriting responsibilities of the package. The tax-free status of bonds has made them particularly attractive to institutional investors, such as banks, insurance companies and pension funds; but it is hoped that individual investors will become more active purchasers of bonds in the future.

The Central Bank's freeze on the licensing of any new commercial banks means that the 16 existing banks are concentrating on expanding their branch networks and entering new fields of business. The last three commercial banks to be licensed opened their doors in 1977 and 1978 (Petra Bank, Jordan Gulf Bank and Jordan Kuwait Bank). All three reflect a new trend that is expected to characterise Jordanian financial affairs for many years to come -- significant shareholdings by interests from the Arab Gulf states, whether Jordanian nationals abroad or citizens of such Gulf states as Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain or the United Arab Emirates. Bank branches throughout the country increased from 76 in 1975 to over 175 in 1982, and most of the bigger banks continue to open new branches, particularly throughout the rural areas that previously made little use of banking services.

To get around the freeze on new commercial banking licenses, investors wishing to start banks have been applying to open investment companies or merchant banks. The Central Bank recently ap-

proved two new investment companies, both of which, it is convinced, have sound, experienced management that will help develop significant new institutional links between the Jordanian banking sector and the capital markets of the Arab World and beyond. The new companies, like the existing investment banks, can accept deposits of six months or more maturity, and are capitalised at a relatively high JD 6 million each.

One of the structural weaknesses of Jordanian banks had always been their low capitalisation, with some commercial banks having a capital of just JD 500,000. The Central Bank has moved to change this by issuing regulations requiring all banks to increase their capital to at least JD 3 million by the end of last year.

A dozen other applications for investment banking licenses will be frozen for at least two years, according to Dr. Nabulsi. Meanwhile, the Central Bank will encourage the opening of more financial institutions of other types to broaden the range of services available to the public.

Two new kinds of institutions have already made their mark in Amman. The first is a combination commercial-investment bank that operates according to the Islamic dictate prohibiting interest payments -- on the belief that money should not earn more money simply by being placed in a bank, without any human effort being exerted. The three Islamic banks that have been established in Amman since 1979 -- Jordan Islamic Bank, Islamic Finance House and Jordan Finance House -- operate on the profit-sharing principle. Profits come from productive investments and an income is also earned on normal banking services, such as transfers, foreign exchange, letters of credit, discounting bills and travellers cheques.

The second new institution that has entered the marketplace is the building-and-loan-type society that accepts contractual savings from clients in association with life insurance policies and home purchasing plans. One company of this type, the Real Estate Finance Company, is already working successfully; and two more licenses have been issued to investors with substantial experience in the housing business. The new firms can accept deposits of up to JD 25,000 per person, but only after they have operated for a year and have been favourably evaluated by the

Central Bank.

The proliferation of new financial instruments and institutions has come about very much in line with Central Bank expectations in the mid-1970s. The thinking then was that the increasing amount of idle cash needed new investment outlets where it could be channelled into productive use. One of the main ways in which this has been done has been through the four-year-old stock exchange, formally called the Amman Financial Market. AFM lists over 80 public shareholding companies and trades the shares of another 30 firms, not yet listed on the main exchange, in its over-the-counter market. In 1982, AFM was put on the Reuters system, which transmits the activities of stock markets worldwide.

Traditionally, shares in Jordanian companies have been bought by individuals and kept in the family for many years. Now, however, with the advent of the stock market and the parallel initiatives of companies, such as the Jordan Securities Corporation, new institutional investors (pension funds, insurance companies and the like), have started entering the picture. Professional analyses of the real value of industrial, banking and service firms in Jordan have helped buyers pick up undervalued shares and reap solid profits, thereby increasing the number of participants in the market's activities.

One of the reasons that company shares, with their traditional dividend payments in the 7 to 10 per cent range, have remained attractive is the ability of the government to use fiscal and monetary controls to keep inflation and interest rates at manageable levels. This has been a complicated and sometimes erratic process; but after the Central Bank started using its powers in the mid-1970s to regulate commercial bank interest rate ceilings, credit ratios and reserve requirements, it has not hesitated to intervene to protect the interests of the public while keeping in mind the concerns of the banks themselves. The result has been a series of monetary regulations that include the following:

Minimum 6.5 per cent interest on time deposits (though the actual market rate is about 8 per cent).
Maximum 6 per cent interest on savings accounts.
Maximum 2 per cent interest on current accounts.
Maximum 11 per cent effective

interest on loans to resident borrowers, and 12-14 per cent to non-resident borrowers (to prevent foreign contractors from taking undue advantage of lower interest rates in Jordan and thereby draining the foreign exchange market).

A credit/deposit ratio of 67.5 per cent for commercial banks, a capital/deposit ratio of 7-10 per cent (depending on the capitalisation of the bank), and a liquidity ratio of 30 per cent.

Compulsory investment requirements amounting to 4 per cent of deposits going into treasury bills and 6 per cent into bonds, with investment companies required to invest 5 per cent of their deposits in bills or bonds (excluding foreign exchange deposits).

These controls have been aimed primarily at restraining banks from overextending themselves in loans to the commercial sector or to finance trade.

Government regulations do not appear to have slowed down the growth or profitability of the banking system, however, as the latest statistics indicate. By December 1982, the outstanding credits of commercial banks totalled JD 887 million, compared to JD 244 million in 1977 and a mere JD 61 million in 1973. Bank deposits broke through the JD 1 billion mark in February 1982 and by December 1982 had reached JD 1.7 billion; while total commercial bank assets, worth JD 1.55 billion, reflected an average growth rate of 33 per cent a year since 1976.

Jordan's six specialised credit institutions take up where the private banking system leaves off; they provide subsidised credit to those areas that have been traditionally shunned by profit-minded banks such as housing, agriculture, municipal services and small-scale industry. The Housing Bank, the biggest of these credit facilities, had at the end of 1982 outstanding loans worth JD 149 million. Following it in credit activity are the Industrial Development Bank (JD 26 million), the Agricultural Credit Corporation (JD 19.6 million) and the Cities and Villages Development Bank (JD 21.4 million). The other two specialised institutions are the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JD 18 million) and the Housing Corporation (JD 6 million).

These six institutions have met vital needs of the Jordanian economy that have been neglected in part by the commercial banks, 60 per cent of whose loans have always gone to the commercial and

construction sectors, and mainly to clients in the Amman urban area.

One feature of the banking system that will take time to change is its top-heaviness, dominated as it is by the enormous resources of the Arab Bank. A handful of Jordanian banks -- the Arab Bank, the Jordan National Bank, Bank of Jordan and Cairo-Amman Bank -- account for over two-thirds of all commercial bank profits.

The fast growth of the banking system during the past decade has put heavy pressure on the limited pool of skilled workers in the financial sector -- many of whom are emigrated by higher salaries in the Gulf states. To many banks, in-house training has proved to be the best way to meet long-term manpower needs.

The next five years will see the continued diversification of the financial sector, with new institutions and financial instruments being introduced into the market, but at a slower rate than previously.

The cooperative attitude that has characterised relations between the Central Bank and private bankers should remain a hallmark of the Jordanian system, allowing the entire financial structure to make adjustments dictated by local, regional and global conditions. The most recent example occurred last August, when commercial bankers were complaining of a temporary liquidity squeeze caused by the recent spate of syndicated loans and the drain of dinars into foreign currency to finance the high rate of imports. The matter was discussed informally between the Central Bank governor and private bankers, and within a few weeks the Central Bank issued regulations allowing a foreign exchange "swap" system to go into effect.

Other new techniques are also anticipated such as the introduction of floating rate notes -- that is, bonds with a variable interest rate that fluctuates with the changing cost of funds. Some bankers expect that the interest rate of syndicated loans, now tied to the Central Bank's prime rate, may be tied in the future to the actual cost of funds to banks. Also, the use of bank-managed credit cards is expected to grow, having been pioneered in Jordan last year by Petra Bank's introduction into the market of its Visa card.

-- Jordan magazine

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09
16:30	Korun
16:50	Cartoons
17:10	Children's Programme
17:25	Black Horse
17:50	Circus
18:15	That's Incredible
18:40	Local Programme
19:00	Programme Review
19:30	News in Arabic
20:00	Arabic Series
21:00	Arabic Series
22:00	Arabic Series
23:10	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Focus
21:10	Best Sellers: Shogun
22:00	News in English
22:15	Made in Time

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
A party on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
10:30	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
17:05	News Summary
18:00	Jazz Hour
19:00	News Summary
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:25	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
22:30	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
6:00p Newsweek 6:30p The First World
Collection 6:45p Financial Review 6:55p

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Amateur photography exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery.
** These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre:
-- "Jean-Jacques Rousseau"
-- "Antoine Bourdelle: Sculptor"

FILMS

** "Alternative Sources of Energy" (two films) at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.
* "Chere Inconnue" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lezweid, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Humam, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 22541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meet at Southern Baptist School in Shamsat, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41320
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Gothic Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haye Arts Centre 665195
Hassan Youth City 667181
W.C.A.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Armenian Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:40	Dar-es-Salam (BA)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:55	Agaba (RJ)
07:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:30	Jeddah (RJ)
07:45	Kuwait (RJ)
08:15	Beirut (RJ)
08:35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
08:40	Kuwait (RJ)
08:50	Jeddah (SV)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
09:45	Athens (RJ)
10:05	Agaba (RJ)
10:10	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
10:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
10:30	London (RJ)
10:45	Zurich (SR)
10:55	Paris, Beirut (AF)
11:00	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
11:05	Paris, Geneva (RJ)
11:05	Cairo (RJ)
11:30	Rome (RJ)
11:45	Beirut (ME)
12:05	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:45	Baghdad (RJ)
13:05	Cairo (RJ)
13:15	Dhahran (RJ)
13:30	Jeddah (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45	Cairo (RJ)
04:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
07:40	London (BA)
07:50	Cairo (RJ)
07:55	Rome (Alitalia)
07:55	Beirut (MEA)
08:05	Cairo (RJ)
08:30	Athens (RJ)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (CA)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30	Kuwait (RJ)
15:00	Agaba (RJ)
16:00	Jeddah (SV)
16:45	Beirut (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
First aid, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Fire headquarters	22990-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Bashir Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsat	664171-2
Shamsat Hospital	669131-7
University Hospital	845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Mushar, Shamsat	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Mushar	7101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Farouq Hussein Nur 38189

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.

Ambulance	193, 7511
Firaid, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Fire headquarters	2700-3
Police rescue	192, 2111, 3777
Police headquarters	31411
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	76381-3
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Jah Military Hospital, J. Amman	2700-3
Abul Ameen Maternity	43262
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsiyya	66417-1
Shamsiyya Hospital	668131-7
University Hospital	84584-5
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital	667272-9
Shamsiyya Hospital	668131-7
Al-Ahli, Abudhi	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Farooq Hussein Nour	38189
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MARKET

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (American)	500 / 450
Apple (Double Red)	250 / 200
Apple (Golden)	250 / 200
Apple (Turkish)	250 / 200
Apple (French)	500 / 450
Apple (Starline)	250 / 200
Banana	270 / 220
Banana (Mukammal)	230 / 200
Beans	800 / 700
Beans (broad)	320 / 200
Beets	180 / 150
Bonani	280 / 200
Cabbage	180 / 150
Carrot	240 / 200
Cauliflower (white)	180 / 150
Cocoon	300 / 250
Cucumber (large)	300 / 250
Cucumber (small)	560 / 500
Eggplant (large)	420 / 380
Garlic	490 / 400
Grapes	100 / 100
Grape (white)	900 / 800

SPORTS

Aston Villa crashes out of English F.A. Cup

LONDON (R) — Aston Villa's fall from grace was complete Saturday when they crashed out of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup against Arsenal at Highbury.

First-half goals from Tony Woodcock and Yugoslav World Cup captain Vladimir Petrovic were enough to put Arsenal into the semifinals where they were joined by Brighton, 1-0 winners over fellow League strugglers Norwich and Manchester United, who beat Everton by the same score at Old Trafford.

The all-second division tie between Burnley and Sheffield Wednesday will have to be replayed after a thrilling 90 minutes ended 1-1.

Villa's hopes of salvaging anything from a disappointing season now rest with their visit to Italy on Wednesday when the European Cup holders have to overcome a 2-1 deficit against Juventus in the second leg of their quarter-final tie-on Saturday's form, further humiliation appears certain.

Even when they fell behind, Villa seldom threatened Pat Jennings in the Arsenal goal and England forwards Peter Withe and Tony Morley endured a miserable afternoon up front.

Arsenal, who are hoping to extend London's hold on the F.A. Cup to a fifth year, moved ahead in the 31st minute.

England midfielder Graham Rix found fellow-international Kenny Sansom with an exquisite chip over the Villa defence and when the fullback's cross arrived in the middle the unmarked Woodcock rifled a glorious left-footer high into the net.

Four minutes later Petrovic put Arsenal a step nearer Wembley

with a memorable goal. The Yugoslav, who has found it difficult to adjust to the frenetic pace of English football, celebrated his return to first team duty with an intricate run into the penalty area and a blistering shot which went in off the post.

Manchester United, who had to survive a first-half mauling by Everton, moved into the last four with a dramatic goal from Frank Stapleton in injury time. They are now poised for two Wembley appearances for they meet Liverpool in the final of the League Cup on March 26.

With the F.A. Cup grabbing all the attention, Liverpool stayed quietly on course for their sixth League title in eight years with an emphatic 3-0 home win over West Ham.

West Ham's Geoff Pike put Liverpool ahead when he turned the ball into his own net before the champions-elect ran out easy winners with further goals from Sammy Lee and Ian Rush.

Jimmy Case, the man who knocked out his former Liverpool colleagues in the last round, was the Brighton hero again when he scored the only goal of the game against Norwich in the 67th minute.

Case controlled a loose ball in a packed goalmouth, served past defender Paul Haycock and rapped the ball firmly past Chris Woods.

Norwich hotly disputed the goal, claiming that Case had used a hand to bring the ball under control, but the referee rejected their protests after consulting a linesman.

Former Northern Ireland international Tommy Cassidy also made a big impact for Burnley after Gary Bannister had given

Sheffield Wednesday a first half lead.

One minute after the interval Cassidy launched himself headlong to head home a Trevor Steven corner—knocking himself out in the process.

But the rugged midfielder continued after treatment and will be fit to play in the replay.

Scottish Cup holders Aberdeen had to battle all the way to overcome first division Partick Thistle.

Aberdeen, who meet Bayern Munich in the European Cup-Winners' Cup second leg on Wednesday having gained a 0-0 draw in West Germany, took the lead through Neale Cooper but Thistle hit back with a Kenny Macdonald equaliser.

The first division outfit looked like earning a well-deserved replay but international winger Peter Weir popped up in the dying minutes to shoot home Aberdeen's winner.

Rangers also had problems against lowly Queen's Park at Hampden. The Glasgow giants swept into a 2-0 first-half lead with goals from Gordon Dalziel and Davie Cooper but the amateurs came storming back after the interval and cut the deficit when Ian Gilmore converted a penalty.

Celtic had no such problems against first division Hearts, winning 4-1. Charlie Nicholas scored twice with Murdoch McLeod and Frank McGarvey adding the others. Player-manager Alex Macdonald scored the Edinburgh club's consolation.

St. Mirren also found goals easy to come by at Airdrie, running out 5-0 victors. Billy Stark hit a hat-trick and Frank McAvennie and Ian Scanlon took the tally to five.

MEED team makes UAE cricket tour

LONDON — A Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) amateur cricket team visits the United Arab Emirates (UAE) from 17-20 March to play two matches against prominent local businessmen and journalists. Co-sponsored by Gulf Air and the Hyatt Regency Dubai, the visit coincides with the opening reception on March 20 for the MEED Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) states regional office based in Dubai. It also marks the 26th anniversary of the magazine which was launched in March 1957. The first match at the Bukhara Sharjah cricket stadium on March 17 is against a team which includes Abdul Rahman Falaknaz, President of the Dubai Cricket Association and M.U. Haq of CBFS (Cricketers Benefit Fund

Services) and Sharjah Cricket Association. The second game on March 19 at the Dubai Cricket Association ground is against a journalists' eleven including staff from leading Dubai newspapers.

The new MEED office is headed by bureau chief Robin Allen and advertisement manager Emile Tabet. MEED's head office is in London and apart from weekly MEED the group also publishes Arab Banking - Finance - monthly Africa Economic Digest - weekly - and the MEED Financial Directory - annual.

Other services offered by the MEED group include a fully developed consulting division and the world's largest photographic library on the Middle East, the Middle East Photographic Archive (MEPHA).

Salazar, de Castella to compete in Rotterdam race

ROTTERDAM (R) — American Alberto Salazar and Australian Roh de Castella, the world's two fastest marathon runners, will compete in the Rotterdam City marathon race on April 9, the organisers said Friday night.

Salazar, who holds the world best time of two hours 08.13 seconds and de Castella, who has clocked 2:08.18, will clash here against European champion Gerard Nijboer of the Netherlands and last year's Rotterdam winner, Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico.

The organisers said the fact that Salazar and de Castella will run in the world cross country championships in Gateshead, England, on March 20, played a major role in their decision to compete here next month.

"They can come here afterwards and will not have to make an extra long air journey again. We have promised them they can prepare for the Rotterdam marathon in some quiet place in the Netherlands," a spokesman said.

Coe registers new record

WOLVERHAMPTON, England (R) — Sebastian Coe shattered his own world indoor 800 metres best by over a second at Coxford near here Saturday.

The 26-year-old Olympic champion, representing England in an indoor match against the United States, sliced 1.09 seconds off the time he set on the same track two years ago as he roared home in one minute 44.91 seconds.

Coe, dogged by illness and injury last year, said: "I did not really expect to do so well, but I always enjoy running indoors."

"I've had a very good winter, and lost only three days of training because of influenza. I would have been very satisfied to have just run one minute 46 seconds but I was surprised how much easier I found

it today." Triple world record holder Coe—he is the fastest man over 800, 1,000 metres and mile outdoors—hit the front with a lap and a half remaining and gritted his teeth as he sped 10 metres clear of his rivals.

Coe, tackling the distance for the first time since his disappointing European Championships performance in Athens last September, was trailed home by team-mate Peter Elliott, the silver medalist at last weekend's European Indoor Championships in Budapest. Elliott clocked 1:46.71.

The effort helped England to a 72-70 points match victory over the injury-weakened Americans.

Rio's race could be hot work for some

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Keke Rosberg will be hoping that Sunday turns out a typical Brazilian summer scorcher—but he won't have a day on Rio de Janeiro's spectacular beaches in mind.

Rosberg, 1982 Formula One world champion, will need all the help he can get from the tropical sun to beat a host of turbo-powered cars in Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix.

The flying Finn is one of the few top Grand Prix drivers who still use the traditional Ford Cosworth engine. It has brought his Williams team 16 Grand Prix victories in the past four seasons.

Most other leading teams have followed Renault into the more powerful turbos. However, the turbo, does not like heat and Sunday's race could be hot work.

The thermometer in the shady Williams pit during Friday's first session of time trials may have registered only 35 degrees centigrade but out on the 5.030-km track the temperature was soaring well towards 50 degrees.

The Finn, who won only one Grand Prix during his championship triumph last year, surprised his rivals with the fastest time in the first timed practice session.

But despite the heat, the next five fastest were turbos and Alain Prost, Rene Arnoux, and Nelson

Piquet will not be doing Rosberg any favours on Sunday.

This year's championship, which is beginning two months later than usual, will certainly be slower and perhaps safer than in previous years because of new rules brought in last December by the sport's governing body, the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA).

The changes sent designers scurrying back to their drawing boards to find new ways of stealing a march on their rivals.

One team which believes it has benefitted from the rule changes is Toleman. "It puts us on an equal footing with the other teams," team manager Roger Silman said. "They all had 10 years to try and test their parts. We've had only two seasons."

The British team looks very different from last year when it was mainly fighting to qualify for each race. One of their drivers, Derek Warwick, recorded the best time in unofficial practices last week.

"When the new regulations were announced we committed ourselves to a new design very quickly. We were the first car ready," said Silman. "I'm looking forward to the year. I'm sure we'll be able to score a certain amount of points."

Toleman, who have the experienced Italian Bruno Giacomelli

driving the second car, have had upheavals during the Rio stay—quite apart from the cars' good performances.

A technician burst a blood vessel in his leg playing golf and the chief mechanic flew home to Britain on Thursday as his wife was expecting a baby. Silman, himself, was stabbed in the chest by a mugger on the beach near his hotel, escaping with a minor flesh wound.

Sunday's race has a special significance for Nelson Piquet, Brazil's top driver and world champion in 1981. Piquet, who lives in England, has been criticised in Brazil for neglecting his homeland but delighted home fans last year when he won convincingly at the Jacarepagua circuit.

FISA later disqualified him and second-placed Rosberg after complaints from other teams that their cars were underweight. This year has been marked by unusual harmony in the Formula One world and the authorities seem determined to make it last.

FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre said in a note distributed to the press that the future of the world championship depended on how this Grand Prix went and called on all concerned to put back the glamour in the sport. But he warned that all regulations would be firmly enforced.

U.S. prepared to stage spectacular World Cup

NEW YORK (R) — Although the average American would not forego a day at Disneyland to watch a soccer match, there is little doubt the U.S. could stage a spectacular World Cup in 1986.

The stadiums are there — though some would require alterations — as are the hotels, transport and communications.

And if the U.S. does come out on top of Mexico and Canada when the International Football Federation (FIFA) makes its final decision in Stockholm in May, soccer will have three years to fire the imagination of the masses.

Soccer has never become established like baseball, American football, basketball or ice hockey. Indeed, even Alkis Panagoulis, the coach of the newly-formed U.S. national side, team America, concedes "soccer is fighting for survival."

There are now more colleges and universities playing soccer than football but it continues to struggle at the professional level and attendances have dropped sharply in the North American Soccer League (NASL).

When the League begins its 17th season on April 17 it will comprise 12 teams, including team America which will be based in Washington and which will include the best U.S.-born players.

Team America will undoubtedly command a lot of interest and Panagoulis, who will be in charge of the national squad on a full-time basis, must be the envy of every manager in the world.

But the fact remains there were 24 teams in the NASL in the late 1970s and even New York Cosmos have suffered dwindling crowds. A few years ago at-

tainances in excess of 50,000 were commonplace at Cosmos home games. Last year 30,000 was considered exceptional.

However, the U.S. Soccer Federation (USFF) puts a strong case for hosting the finals. Werner Fricker, executive vice president of the USFF, said: "I don't think any other country can come close to us at this time."

Fricker, who is also chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organising Committee, went on: "We have lined up 12 outstanding stadiums as prospective sites that are well-suited for soccer."

"We can guarantee excellent hotel accommodation and transportation and security as good, if not better, than anywhere in the world. Our communications facilities are unparalleled. We have tremendous corporate support. And we can generate more revenue for FIFA than anyone else."

Fricker told Reuters the USFF was leaning toward the New York Giants stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and the Los Angeles Coliseum, the main venue of next year's Olympics, as preferred sites.

If the Giants stadium is chosen for the World Cup Fricker said the pitch would have to be enlarged slightly and the artificial turf replaced by natural grass. "But those would not be monumental tasks," he added.

Under FIFA rules, a list of 12 stadiums must accompany the official application, which must be submitted by Friday.

"None of the stadiums would require any construction or major modifications," Fricker said. "And they are all, basically

soccer-type stadiums."

Fricker said he did not think the NASL's difficulties or the lack of a soccer tradition in the United States would jeopardise the USFF's efforts to host the World Cup.

Many of the 24 finalists could certainly depend on a large ethnic following — Italy in New York, West Germany in Chicago and the South Americans around Los Angeles. There would also be huge support for the British teams, Israel, Portugal, Poland and the Central Americans.

Historically the United States has fared poorly in international competition but there have been signs their fortunes may be on the rise.

Hopes soared when the U.S. qualified for the 1980 Olympic tournament in Moscow though they did not compete due to the American boycott of the games. But there was disappointment in the 1982 World Cup when they fell at the first hurdle.

"We're not that far away, really," said Gene Edwards, president of the USFF. "We have to wait before we can run. Building a strong programme takes time and it takes patience."

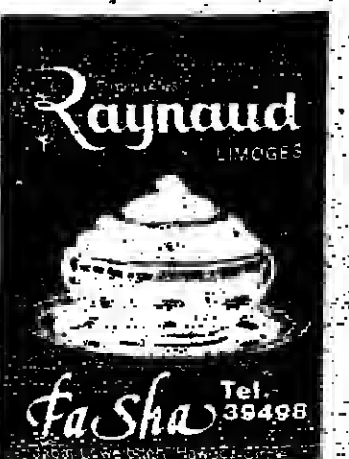
The United States has not appeared in the World Cup finals since 1950 when they recorded the greatest upset in soccer history by beating England 1-0.

If the U.S. is chosen to stage the 1986 finals the hosts will be automatic qualifiers.

"The time is right," Fricker said. "We have the best facilities — the best of everything for the World Cup. And we're ready and well-prepared to hold the tournament here."

Lendl defeats Kriek
BRUSSELS (Agencies) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia qualified for the semi-final of the Brussels Open tennis tournament when he beat South Africa's Johan Kriek 6-3, 6-2 here Saturday.

Sweden's Mats Wilander earned a semi-finals place by beating Yannick Noah of France.



Holmes to make 14th defence of WBC title

NEW YORK (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Larry Holmes will make the 14th defence of his crown against Lucien Rodriguez of France, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on March 27, the promoters said here Saturday.

It was in Scranton on March 21, 1973, that Holmes launched his professional boxing career with a four-round points decision over Rodell Dupree. He has not been

beaten in 40 further fights. Rodriguez, the European heavyweight champion who has successfully defended his title five times, has won 35 of his 43 fights as a pro.

The bout, for which no financial arrangements were disclosed, will be a 12-rounder under the new WBC rules.

It will be televised live in the United States by NBC's Sports World.

Canada, Mexico, U.S. confirm candidacy for hosting World Cup

ZURICH (R) — Canada, Mexico and the United States have officially informed the International Football Federation (FIFA) that they are prepared to stage the 1986 World Cup soccer finals, FIFA said Saturday.

FIFA General Secretary Joseph Blatter told Reuters he had also received a telex message from the President of the Brazilian Football Association, Guilte Coutinho,

informing FIFA of the withdrawal of Brazil's candidature.

Blatter said the three remaining countries had announced their continuing candidacies by Friday's midnight deadline.

A Brazilian government statement on Thursday said President Joao Figueiredo decided to withhold support from the bid put forward by the Brazilian Football Confederation (CBF) for economic reasons.

This effectively killed the CBF effort as FIFA insists governments underwrite the applications of their national soccer authorities. FIFA President Joao Havelange, himself a Brazilian, has unequivocally opposed his country's candidature on economic grounds.

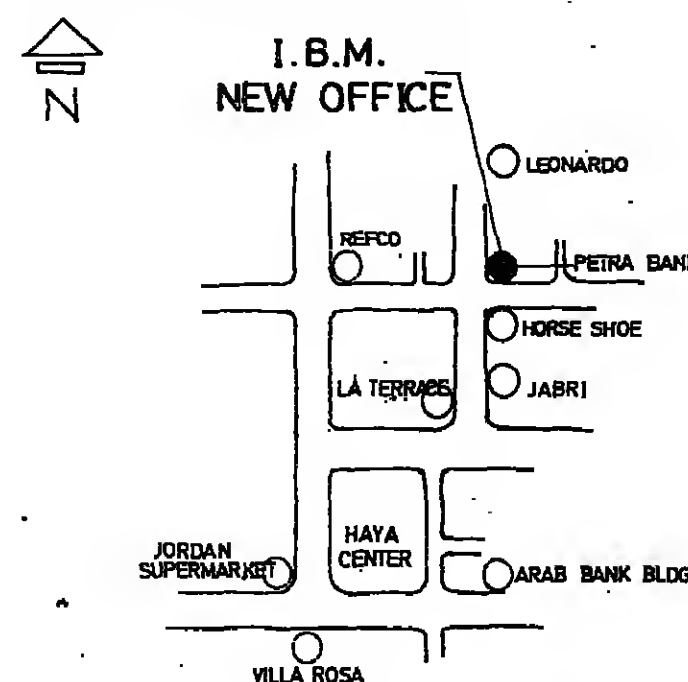
Brazil, Canada, Mexico and the United States had expressed an interest in staging the 1986 World Cup finals following Columbia's, the designated hosts, withdrawal for economic reasons.

FIFA sent out its terms of reference on Jan. 7 to the four candidates, and Canada, Mexico and the United States have now informed FIFA that they can comply with the requirements.

A FIFA inspection team including the general secretary will visit each country from April 15 to 22 and will report to the executive committee meeting in Stockholm on May 20. The committee will make the final decision.

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4:00 - 6:00

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ECONOMY

France, Libya plan to increase ties

PARIS (R) — France and Libya, plan to increase their ties considerably, French officials said Friday after five days of bilateral talks here.

Joint commissions on economic and cultural cooperation, which were meant to convene annually, met this week for the first time since 1978.

The two delegations were led by France's Foreign Trade Minister Michel-Jobert and Libyan Planning Minister Fawzi Shakhshouki. "Both sides were pleased with the very friendly and constructive atmosphere of the discussions, which reflected the will of the two countries to pursue further contacts and increase cooperation," the French trade ministry said in a statement.

It added that oil and gas, agriculture, heavy industry, health, transport, communications and increased cultural links had all been discussed.

The outlook for French firms in Libya was promising, it said. France has warned the West of the dangers of isolating Libya.

W. Germany ups car sales to Switzerland

BERNE (R) — West Germany increased car sales to Switzerland by 7.8 per cent last year while Japan's share of the market declined, according to government figures published Friday.

Switzerland is considered a valuable testing ground for major automobile manufacturers since it has no car industry of its own and the market is free of import controls.

French, Italian and British makers also lost ground. Sales of American cars were halved, reflecting higher prices resulting from an appreciation of the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

The German share of the market rose from 39 per cent to 42.1 per cent, with Opel and BMW showing the highest increases.

Japanese sales fell two per cent and their share of the market dropped to 26.7 per cent from 27.2 per cent in 1981.

The largest declines were recorded by the Datsun/Nissan and Mazda firms.

Overall sales of new cars, which had been steadily rising since 1975, were virtually unchanged from the previous year at 290,890.

Non-aligned states call on West to haul Third World out of desperate economic plight

NEW DELHI (R) — Non-aligned states called Saturday on industrial nations, struggling to overcome the worst recession for 50 years, to take sweeping action to haul the Third World out of its desperate economic plight.

The non-aligned summit called for more aid, preferential trade terms and relief from huge foreign debts crippling the world's poorest countries.

It also demanded a major overhaul of the international financial system and said it wanted a much bigger say in how it was run.

The 101 non-aligned leaders from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, representing more than half of mankind, urged rich countries to negotiate on global economic issues next year.

They said the easy issues should be tackled first before moving on to talks aimed at restructuring global economic institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The two themes permeated the summit's 20,000-word economic declaration.

The Third World is suffering more than industrial nations from the recession and it wants a better deal.

The summit catalogued the

woes of developing nations — record debts, rock-bottom foreign exchange earnings from commodities, flagging aid, reduced access to Western markets and grinding poverty.

"Under the present unjust world economic system the levers of power are firmly in the hands of a few developed countries and are often used to the detriment of the interests of developing countries," the declaration said.

It said the world economic crisis threatened to balloon into a depression worse than the 1930s slump.

The summit called for restructuring of developing nations' debts, now running at \$540 billion and compounded by interest charges which have soared to \$106 billion a year.

It pressed for a global conference on finance and money for development and said negotiations at the United Nations on economic issues — the stalled "North-South" dialogue between rich and poor nations — were "urgent and imperative."

Summit blames U.S.

The declaration blamed "a few industrialised countries, in particular one major industrial country" for the failure to launch global negotiations.

This was a clear reference to the United States, which, backed by some West European countries, argues that existing international institutions such as the IMF and World Bank are adequate forums in which to tackle development issues.

The declaration devoted large passages to demands for reform of the World Bank and IMF.

It called for a greater Third World say in the two Western-dominated organisations, set up under the 1944 Bretton Woods accord.

Non-aligned states called for a doubling of IMF lending resources, handing as inadequate a 47.5 per cent rise to go into effect by next year.

The conference declaration amounted to a Third World economic blueprint in the run-up to two major conferences — the annual summit of the top seven industrial powers in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May and the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade in June.

Stressing the interdependence of world economies, the declaration

accused some industrial countries of "pursuing short-sighted and inward-looking policies".

It proposed a number of immediate economic steps as well as stressing the need for long-term structural reforms.

These included a call on the IMF and World Bank to take swift action to "stimulate developing countries' economies."

Non-aligned states pledged greater self-reliance but also called on the West to double aid to 0.7 per cent of gross national product.

Debt burden stressed

On Third World debt, the declaration called for "a comprehensive, equitable framework for restructuring of the debt burden of developing countries."

The summit proposed establishment of several institutions to boost economic cooperation between developing nations, including an information centre in Havana on transnational corporations, a technology centre in New Delhi and a council of commodity producers' associations.

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Soviet Union steps up oil sales to West

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union is stepping up its sales of oil to the West in order to maintain its record level of foreign currency earnings in a falling market, according to Western banking and diplomatic sources in Moscow.

They said recent Soviet price cuts and partial sales indicating a sharp increase in the volume of oil sales in 1983 showed that the Soviet Union was increasing its market share at the expense of OPEC member countries.

"The Soviet Union, which is the world's biggest producer of oil and has been a significant exporter for years, reduced the price of its crude this month."

The price cut to \$28 a barrel from \$29.25 was the second this year, following an earlier drop from \$31.50 in February.

The sources said they saw no sign so far that the fall in price was causing Moscow economic difficulties or that Soviet imports would be cut back because of a shortage of hard currency.

But they said the economic outlook for the Soviet Union would obviously become more gloomy if the world price of oil, its highest earner of hard currency, continued to fall.

Soviet oil exports for hard currency are estimated to have risen from around one million barrels per day (b/d) in 1981 to 1.1 million b/d in 1982.

According to partial Western data Soviet exports in the first two months of this year have been running even higher, at around 1.4 to 1.5 million b/d.

According to Western sources, Moscow has managed to step up its exports to the West by cutting deliveries to its partners in the communist economic bloc, Comecon, estimated at about 1.3-1.9 million barrels per day.

Altogether, the Soviet Union is believed to export around one quarter of its total oil production, which has stabilised at 12 million b/d.

Domestic consumption of ene-

rgy is growing but Soviet planners are trying to substitute gas for oil, particularly in heating plants and power stations, in order to free oil for petrochemicals and for export.

But Western sources in Moscow said Soviet ability to increase export volume and thus maintain revenues was subject to limits.

"The Soviet Union is not Saudi Arabia. It cannot increase production of oil at will," one Western expert commented.

The sources said the Soviet Union "was hoping that OPEC would regain some control over the world oil market in order to prevent prices dropping further."

But Moscow was, like other non-OPEC producers such as Mexico, Britain and Norway, increasing its market share at OPEC's expense.

Western trade experts here say Soviet state exporting organisations, such as Soyuzneftexport which handles all oil sales, have to meet targets for hard currency revenue and when prices fall, the natural tendency is to step up the volume of sales.

Monitoring Soviet oil exports is difficult because since 1976 the Kremlin has published data only in rubles, not by volume.

But even the published statistics, which do not distinguish between trade in hard currency

and clearing transactions, show how the Soviet Union has profited from rising oil prices over the past decade.

In 1972, before prices began to jump, oil and oil products earned Moscow 1.62 billion roubles, or 13 per cent of all export revenues.

In 1981, the last year for which trade statistics have been published, oil sales accounted for 21.6 billion roubles, or 38 per cent of export earnings.

Western estimates suggest that the share of hard currency earnings is much higher, up to 60 per cent. Estimates are only approximate because even within Comecon, some oil is sold for dollars.

In the short term, Western businessmen and bankers in Moscow believe the Soviet Union's hard currency payments position may be easier in 1983 than last year, because of a reduced need for grain imports.

They say there is no immediate danger of the Soviet Union being hard-pressed for cash to pay for current imports, and that Moscow can always sell gold in the West if necessary.

"Whatever happens to the oil price, the Soviet Union is going to remain in a high bracket for creditworthiness. This is obvious when you compare it with countries like Mexico and Brazil," one Western banker commented.

But Western analysts believe that if the world market for oil remains weak, Moscow will face problems in carrying out its long-term strategy of increasing gas exports to the West.

Analysts believe that while Soviet oil production has levelled off, gas output can be expected to rise spectacularly between now and the end of the century.

Ideally, the Soviet Union would like gas to replace oil by the late 1980s as its major hard currency earner.

If oil prices stay down, Western buyers who have signed contracts to receive Soviet gas through a new export pipeline now under construction are likely to keep their purchases at a minimum level.

Prices for gas delivered to West Germany and France are likely to stay around the minimum

contract level, and the 5,500 kilometre pipeline may not be used at anything like its maximum capacity, experts in Moscow believe.

"During the negotiations over selling their gas, the Russians kept on telling us we would freeze without it. We said we had other alternatives," one Western business source said.

Western diplomats who monitor Moscow's relations with its Eastern European allies believe that Moscow will face demands from its Comecon partners for an oil price cut if the world market price continues to weaken.

Comecon countries, all except Romania largely reliant on Soviet oil, pay a price calculated on an average of world prices for the five preceding years.

This price varies from one importing country to the next, but most Comecon countries are believed to be paying the equivalent of around \$25 a barrel.

If the world market price falls below this level, Comecon importers may seek a Soviet price cut, arguing that Moscow should not be charging more to its allies than it does to Western customers.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I'm going to my aerobic dance class. When I come back looking like Jane Fonda, try not to have a coronary."

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, read letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FYMIL
AMWAC
YOBLUD
SYMICT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

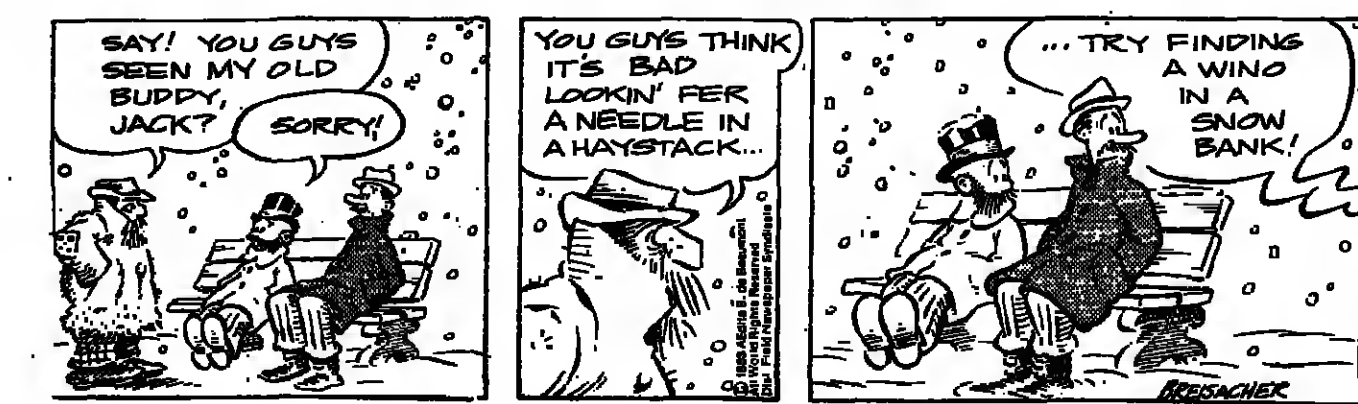
Jumbles: IMBUE CABIN BABOON RAGLAN

Answer: Why the pig was a failure on that TV talk show — HE WAS A BIG "BOAR"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAR. 13, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: One of those days when a change in your attitude toward others can be beneficial. Study the philosophy you would like to follow.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to get together with close ties but do nothing to spoil your relationship with others. Take time for recreation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Attend the services of your choice early in the day. Make constructive plans for the new week. Be logical.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your intuitive perceptions are working accurately now, so follow them and you can solve many problems.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to talk over mutual affairs with family members. Don't neglect philosophical studies.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show a sincere and loyal friend the depth of your appreciation. Take time to improve your health. Relax tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Taking part in recreational activities now can help keep you in a better frame of mind. Make sure you spend your money wisely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Concentrating on home affairs can make this a most productive day. Make plans to improve your surroundings. Relax tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Attend the services that can help you think along more idealistic concepts. Later engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to have more income in the future. Use good judgment where budgeting is concerned. Be more practical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Concentrate on how to have more abundance in the future. Avoid persons who like to waste your valuable time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make concrete plans that could give you more security and happiness in the future. Show more devotion to loved one.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be more active in social activities and get more out of life. Accept invitations instead of turning them down.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will quickly comprehend anything of a modern nature, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can afford for best results. Give religious and ethical training early in life and success is assured.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

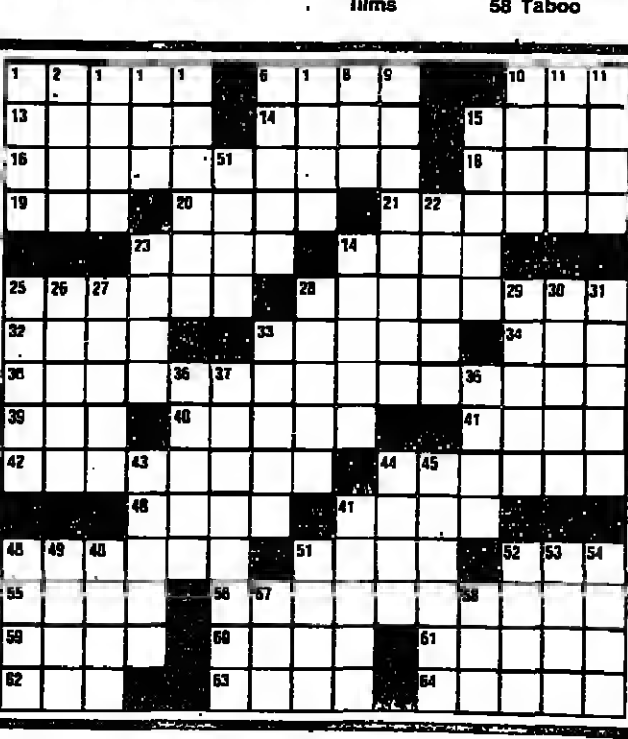
THE Daily Crossword

By John H. Hales

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 28 Psychologist Joyce | 51 Like pickle | 23 Peril |
| 1 Manfolk | 32 Elba and others | 52 Greek nickname | 24 Papal vestment |
| 6 Cuff | 33 "For — sinners all" | 55 Ambience | 25 Suva's islands |
| 10 Indistinct | 34 Ottoman ruler | 56 Long-sared | 26 San Antonio's mission |
| 13 Old French coin | 35 Handyman | 58 Depoited | 27 Transfer item |
| 14 Island dance | 36 "— Yankee Doodle" | 60 Century plant | 28 Misrepresentation |
| 15 Tops | 40 A Palmer | 61 Bring about | 29 Old poetry collections |
| 16 Mischievous kid | 41 Rope lber | 62 Scores for Rams; abbr. | 30 Dalia of song |
| 18 Accustomed | 42 Seduction | 63 Bothed | 31 Methods: abbr. |
| 19 Bear: Sp. | 44 Diserta-tions | 64 Matriculate | 32 Conjurers' rods |
| 20 Be discon-solate | 46 Garlands | DOWN | 36 Made of a certain grain |
| 21 Uncommon | 47 Denialve cry | 1 Voodoo apell | 37 Preserves container |
| 23 Dudgeon | 48 Look askance | 2 Bedouin garments | 38 Encourage |
| 24 Reveals, poetic style | | 3 Nutty | 39 Trojan apic |
| 25 On the decline | | 4 Wapiti | 44 Sightsee |
| | | 5 Tar | 45 Greeley or Mann |
| | | 6 Form | 46 Seasoning |
| | | 7 Onetime film star, Valez | 49 Type space |
| | | 8 Mum's kin | 50 "Trinity" author |
| | | 9 Travel document | 51 Bluebonnet |
| | | 10 Word with man or met | 52 Ba next to |
| | | 11 Places for waylars | 53 Go up |
| | | 12 Apportion | 54 Roman route |
| | | 13 Floating | 57 Pie — mode |
| | | 17 Festiva drink: ver. | 58 Taboo |
| | | 22 Falf of films | |

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Manfolk, 6. Cuff, 10. Indistinct, 13. Old French coin, 14. Island dance, 15. Tops, 16. Mischievous kid, 18. Accustomed, 19. Bear: Sp., 20. Be disconsolate, 21. Uncommon, 23. Dudgeon, 24. Reveals, poetic style, 25. On the decline, 28. Psychologist Joyce, 32. Elba and others, 33. "For — sinners all", 34. Ottoman ruler, 35. Handyman, 36. "— Yankee Doodle", 40. A Palmer, 41. Rope lber, 42. Seduction, 44. Diserta-tions, 46. Garlands, 47. Denialve cry, 48. Look askance, 51. Like pickle, 52. Greek nickname, 55. Ambience, 56. Long-sared, 58. Depoited, 60. Century plant, 61. Bring about, 62. Scores for Rams; abbr., 63. Bothed, 64. Matriculate, 23. Peril, 24. Papal vestment, 25. Suva's islands, 26. San Antonio's mission, 27. Transfer item, 28. Misrepresentation, 29. Old poetry collections, 30. Dalia of song, 31. Methods: abbr., 32. Conjurers' rods, 36. Made of a certain grain, 37. Preserves container, 38. Encourage, 39. Trojan apic, 44. Sightsee, 45. Greeley or Mann, 46. Seasoning, 49. Type space, 50. "Trinity" author, 51. Bluebonnet, 52. Ba next to, 53. Go up, 54. Roman route, 57. Pie — mode, 58. Taboo.



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WORLD

French ministers face defeat in town hall polls

PARIS (R) — France's bitterly-fought town hall election campaign ended Saturday with four cabinet ministers on the knife edge of defeat and resignation from the government.

Political sources said the extent of the losses by the ruling Socialist and Communist parties in the second round of voting Sunday would decide the final shape of a cabinet reshuffle President Francois Mitterrand is considering.

The left, which lost 16 municipalities to the centre-right opposition in the first round last Sunday, fears the defection of between 30 and 50 more cities.

Government parties have waged an aggressive campaign between the two rounds to try to limit the size of the swing against the left after 21 months in power nationally.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre has already promised to resign if he loses control of Marseilles where he has been Socialist mayor for 30 years.

Also in danger of defeat are Social Security Minister Pierre Bergey who is seeking a municipal seat in Mr. Mitterrand's former stronghold of Nevers and Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement who is standing in the eastern town of Belfort.

Political sources said they would both be expected to follow Mr. Defferre's example if they lost.

With the franc under pressure from speculators and from the strength of the Deutschmark, Finance Minister Jacques Delors, another possible casualty, said he did not feel that defeat would require his resignation.

10 ministers forced into run-offs

A total of 10 ministers have been forced into run-offs in the elections. Lionel Jospin, head of the Socialist Party, was among left-wing leaders beaten in last Sunday's first round.

Those fighting in the run-offs included Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

He is expected to be returned as mayor of Lille but his future as head of the government is in any case in question as Mr. Mitterrand considers his next moves to tackle France's economic difficulties.

Political sources noted that the ministers most threatened by the conservative tide were all particularly close to Mr. Mitterrand. Defeat for any would narrow the president's options in a reshuffle.

Mr. Bergey was a favourite candidate to replace Mr. Mauroy as prime minister before the unexpectedly severe electoral reverse hit the government.

Jalloud: 'Sudan simply wants American cash'

NEW DELHI (R) — Libya's number two man, Abdel-Salam Jalloud, has accused Sudan of raising the spectre of a Libyan invasion to get more money from the United States.

He denied charges by Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri last month that Libya planned attacks inside Sudan or massed troops on the border.

"We are three million people," he said in an interview Friday. "How can we threaten Egypt which is 45 million or Sudan which is 20 million?"

"We don't have any intention of attacking anyone, but they are afraid of our ideology, of our revolutionary doctrine," Maj. Jalloud said.

"We are not interfering in Sudan," he added. "Even many European and American newspapers say that Numeiri has big economic problems."

"He is just saying this to blackmail, to get more money from America. He wants to make believe that he is in danger," he said after attending the non-aligned summit.

The United States sent four advance warning radar planes to Egypt and deployed the aircraft

carrier Nimitz off the Libyan coast last month to counter what it said was a Libyan military build-up on the Sudanese border.

Maj. Jalloud said this was the action of an ignorant administration.

"They do not know geography. The distances are very big. It is impossible for us to mount an invasion and we don't have the intention, even if it were possible."

"If you interviewed a U.S. general he would tell you it was impossible to mount an invasion over such a big distance," he said.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has said he refuses to be intimidated by the United States and will promote revolution in rival Arab States.

Maj. Jalloud denied reports from Cairo that Col. Qadhafi sent an aide there this month to suggest improved ties.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told the Cairo daily newspaper Al-Ahram he received a Libyan aide on March 3.

Maj. Jalloud said: "We have not sent anyone. It might be an ordinary citizen of Libya who got in contact with Mubarak. We boycott Egypt and will continue until it gets rid of Camp David."

Turkish police free Armenian brothel-keeper

ISTANBUL (R) — Istanbul police Saturday allowed home an Armenian brothel keeper detained on suspicion of giving financial aid to clandestine Armenian groups abroad, informed sources said.

She was seized Friday two days after Armenian guerrillas shot and fatally wounded the Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balkar, in Belgrade.

The sources said no charges had been brought against the brothel keeper, named as Matild Manukian, who they said owned brothels in several Turkish cities including Istanbul. But they said police questioned her and charges might be filed later.

The military authorities forbade the local media from reporting her detention and there was no mention of it in Turkish newspapers Saturday.

Mr. Balkar, ambushed in his car on Monday by two gunmen, died in hospital in Belgrade Friday night. During the incident, a Turkish driver was hit in the chest, a Yugoslav student was killed when he tried to stop the gunmen and a retired Yugoslav army colonel was seriously wounded in crossfire.

Yugoslav police later captured both attackers.

The ambassador was the latest victim in a 10-year campaign by militant Armenians against Turks living abroad, mostly diplomats, in which at least 25 people have died.

Turkish newspapers, which Saturday praised Yugoslav authorities for their swift action in arresting the gunmen, Sunday mourned Mr. Balkar as a martyr.

The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, one of the two main Armenian guerrilla groups, claimed responsibility for the Belgrade attack.

The Justice Commandos and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) have carried out most of the attacks on Turkish targets, in revenge for what they say was the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in eastern Turkey during the World War I.

French ship interrupts island party

PORT VILA, Vanuatu (R) — The South Pacific republic of Vanuatu has claimed a neighbouring island from France but a French warship escorted an official party away before it could land on a second disputed island, a member of the group said Saturday.

Bob Makin, a journalist with Radio Vanuatu, said the party earlier this week raised the flag of their South Pacific archipelago on Hunter Island, about 320 kilometres southeast of the southern tip of Vanuatu.

But as their 23-metre official vessel approached the nearby Matthew Island the minesweeper Dunkerque, based in the French territory of New Caledonia 400 kilometres to the west, intervened.

"It was all quite cordial but they made it obvious they thought it was time we left and so we did. They escorted us for 12 nautical miles from Matthew and then went their own way," Makin said after returning to Port Vila.

Reagan administration proposes \$722m in aid to East Asian allies in 1984

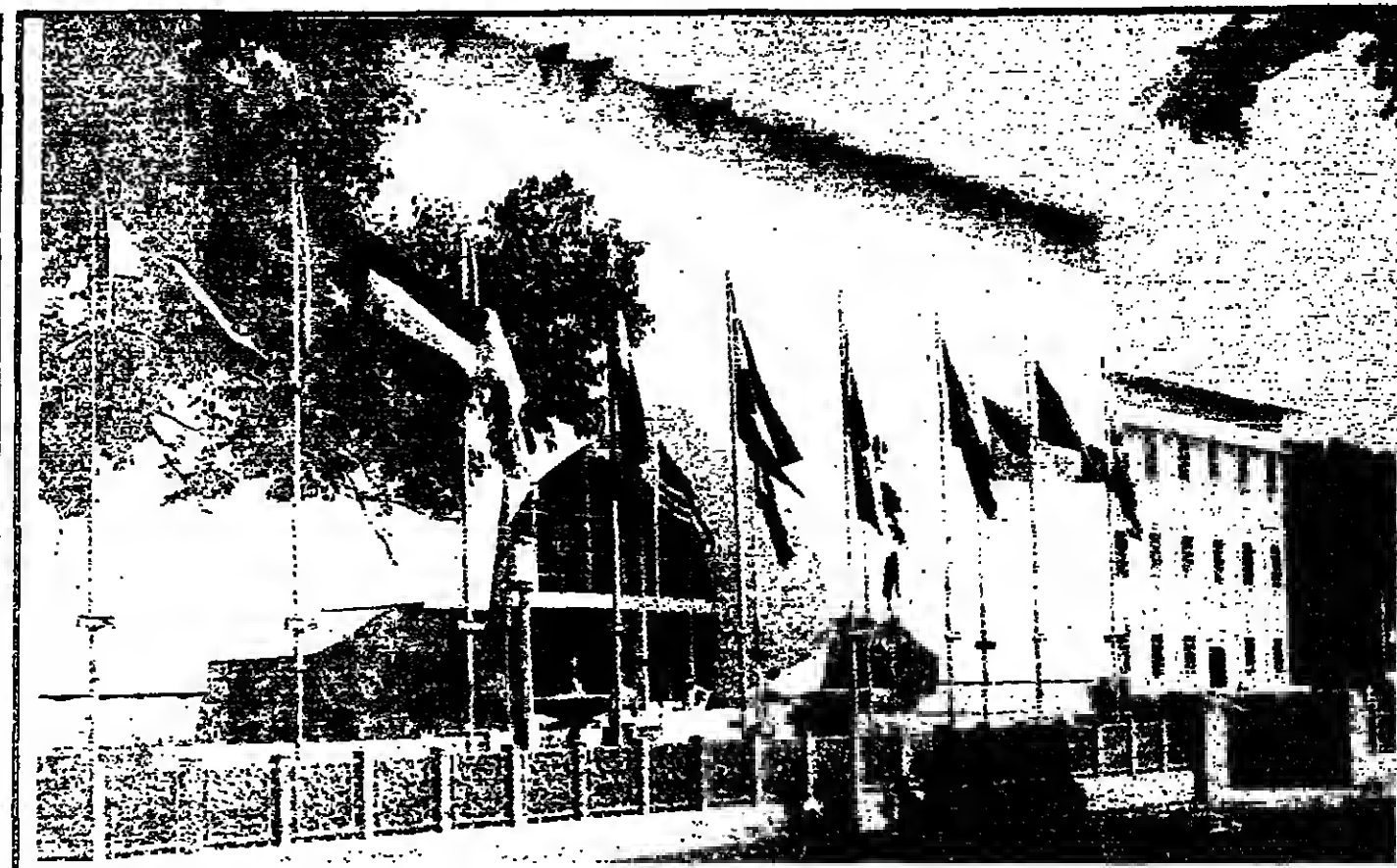
WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration Friday urged Congress to maintain high levels of military and economic aid to U.S. allies in East Asia, citing an "increasing Soviet, North Korean and Vietnamese threat" to the region.

Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said the administration wanted to spend \$722 million on aid to the area in the 1984 financial year starting in October, up from the current \$689 million.

The bulk of the funds would go to South Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee which is considering the request.

"We believe that these requests, devised as they have been with an eye to severe resource constraints and the increasing Soviet, North Korean and Vietnamese threat, represent the minimum resources needed to protect our front-line allies and preserve our (military) base agreements," Mr. Wolfowitz said.

He was speaking two days after the Pentagon released a new study which alleged the Soviet Union



NEW DELHI SHOWPIECE HOSTS SUMMIT: The 7th non-aligned summit, which continued for five days and

ended Saturday, was held at the Vigyan Bhavan (House of Knowledge) in New Delhi. (J.T. photo)

Nkomo allegedly booked on flight to Britain

LONDON (R) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo is booked on a flight to Britain from South Africa Saturday afternoon and is expected to arrive in London Sunday morning, British Airways said Saturday.

The British Foreign Office, however, said its officials had not received a request for asylum from Mr. Nkomo, who fled from Zimbabwe to neighbouring Botswana last week.

In another development, Zimbabwe's High Commission in London announced that Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira will give a press conference in London Sunday concerning "current events" and would answer questions about Mr. Nkomo.

Immigration officers at Heathrow airport were reported to be on the alert for Mr. Nkomo, whose passport was confiscated last month by the Zimbabwe government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

British officials would give no indication of whether the leader of Zimbabwe's ZAPU opposition party would be admitted to Britain, if he arrives Sunday.

British Airways said a first class seat in his name had been booked on flight BA054 leaving Johannesburg at 1645 GMT Saturday. The plane is due at London Heathrow airport at 0605 GMT Sunday.

"It could possibly be a hoax but we don't think so and we are expecting Mr. Nkomo here Sunday morning," an airline spokesman said.

Mugabe to return

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe returns from India Saturday after a week in which Joshua Nkomo, his main political rival, went first into hiding, then into exile.

Mr. Mugabe, who has been attending the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, is expected to comment on the events at a news conference on arrival.

Mr. Nkomo, the ZAPU Party leader, fled to neighbouring Botswana on Tuesday, saying Mr. Mugabe had ordered his death.

The prime minister denied the allegation Friday.

"He is welcome back home," Mr. Mugabe told journalists in New Delhi.

Mr. Nkomo's departure has brought signs of crisis to ZAPU, which Friday announced the postponement of a meeting of its central committee planned for the weekend.

Acting Party President Josiah Chinamano denied the move was due to Mr. Nkomo's departure and issued a statement proclaiming party unity. The statement followed reports that some senior members were threatening to resign unless Mr. Nkomo was removed from the leadership.

It said Mr. Nkomo had made a personal decision to leave the country based on his own judgment of the risk to his security. His wife Johanna was released Friday after being detained for two days by the Zimbabwe authorities on suspicion that she had assisted her husband's flight.

Mrs. Nkomo's son Tulani, daughter Thandiwe and son-in-law John Ndlovu, detained on the same grounds, were still in custody, she said.

Foreign press accused

HARARE (R) — Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira has accused foreign journalists of reporting negatively on Zimbabwe in order to fulfil their predictions of doom for the country, the Herald newspaper said Saturday.

The pro-government Herald quoted Dr. Shamuyarira as saying in an interview the attitude of the foreign press to Zimbabwe had changed in the last year, after two years of sympathetic coverage following independence in 1980.

Dr. Shamuyarira said one problem was that most foreign journalists writing about Zimbabwe were based in South Africa, and that most of them still had their pre-independence contacts.

Zimbabwe banned a correspondent of America's New-week magazine last month.

Ireland to set up forum

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish government Friday agreed to set up an all-Ireland forum, open to all political groups in British-ruled Northern Ireland, to discuss how to achieve peace in a United Ireland.

The government proposal, which was backed by the opposition Fianna Fail Party, called for "a forum for consultations on the manner to which lasting peace and stability can be achieved in a new Ireland through the democratic process."

It was a response to a recent proposal by a leading Northern Ireland Catholic politician, John Hume, for an all-Ireland council to discuss the situation in Northern Ireland, where some 2,300 people have died in 13 years of sectarian violence.

But while the Hume proposal appeared to involve only nationalist, pro-unification groups from the Irish Republic and the 500,000-strong Catholic minority in Northern Ireland, the latest offer included the province's one million Protestants.

The move also marked a return to all-party consensus on Northern Ireland in the Irish Republic which broke down under former Prime Minister Charles Haughey.

Further police brutality alleged in Dallas trial

DALLAS (R) — The jury in the trial of seven white New Orleans policemen heard a third witness testify how he was beaten up during a police search for the killer of a young white patrolman.

Ervin Hughes, 31, told the court Friday that detectives pulled his hair and slammed his head against a wall at police headquarters. He identified Ronald Brink, one of the defendants, as the man who pulled his hair.

Two other black men, Clarence Green and Hughes' younger brother Raymond, had also singled out Brink as one of their attackers

in earlier testimony.

Brink is charged with violating the civil rights of Ervin Hughes, Green and two other men in November 1980 during the hunt for the murderer of 23-year-old patrolman Gregory Neupert. Six other policemen face similar charges.

The trial was switched to Dallas because of the widespread publicity over the case in New Orleans where four blacks, including two suspects, were shot dead during the investigation and dozens of others complained they were intimidated or assaulted.

Guatemala's secret courts to send more to death

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Guatemala's defence minister said Friday that he thought that people convicted of serious crimes by the country's secret tribunals would continue to be executed.

He was speaking to reporters eight days after six men were shot by firing squad for alleged subversive activity, despite pleas from the Vatican for clemency.

The minister, Gen. Oscar Mejia Victores, said he expected that the tribunals would shortly sentence 10 people to death. The 10, who include seven soldiers, were accused of theft, assault and rape.

President Efraim Rios Montt set up the special courts when he clamped the country under state of siege last July as part of his campaign to combat leftist insurgents.

In September eight men were executed after being convicted by the tribunals, which operate in secret to protect their officials from violence or other pressures.

Gen. Mejias also said that he expected the secret courts to sentence four military policemen accused of murdering a member of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Patricia Iritiz Maldonado, and three assistants.

Last week's executions took place four days before Pope John Paul II visited Guatemala as part of his Central American tour. He said he was deeply saddened by the deaths.

State Department retains faith in arms negotiator

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department Friday expressed confidence in chief U.S. strategic arms negotiator Edward Rowny after a newspaper reported that he had tried to purge several aides for being too favourable to arms control.

Asked if Secretary of State George Shultz still had full confidence in Mr. Rowny following the Chicago Tribune report, department spokesman Alan Romberg replied: "I have no reason to believe otherwise."

Authoritative sources said Mr. Rowny drew up the list more than a month ago and gave it to Kenneth Adelman, President Reagan's choice to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), whose nomination faces stiff opposition from arms control supporters in the Senate.

Among those Mr. Rowny recommended sacking was ACDA Acting Director James George.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Reagan knows little about expulsion

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Friday told the American people he did not know any more than they did about the Moscow-based U.S. diplomat the Soviets were expelling on charges of spying. The Soviet news agency TASS reported this week that U.S. diplomat Richard Osborne was detained by KGB security police on charges of spying and declared persona non grata by Soviet authorities on March 7. Asked about both the detention and the spy charges at the end of a nationally televised White House news conference, Mr. Reagan said: "I don't know anything further than you know."

Weinberger urged to reach accord

WASHINGTON (R) — Congressmen urged Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger Friday to reach agreement with Israel over releasing military data on how effective U.S.-supplied arms are against Soviet-made weapons in Lebanon. In a letter to Mr. Weinberger, 57 congressmen of both parties said failing to get information gained by Israel in the Lebanon war would mean losing significant defence knowledge. The letter said: "As we understand the terms of the current agreement, Israel was not given veto power over intelligence sharing with our NATO allies, but the United States agreed only to consult with Israel about security arrangements before releasing the data. This strikes us as a reasonable and prudent balance between our defence commitments and Israel's security concerns."

Arafat, Castro barred from TV

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's military government has decided that showing Cuban President Fidel Castro and the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, on television could be dangerous for national security. The under-secretary for public information, Hector de Piro, told reporters Friday he had ordered state-run television stations not to show film of the two leaders, both of whom met Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi earlier this week.

Queen Elizabeth returns home

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth arrived back in London early Saturday after a five-nation tour of the Caribbean and North America. The British monarch accompanied by her husband Prince Philip flew home from Vancouver.

China plans school uniforms

PEKING (R) — China plans to introduce uniforms for its 200 million students at schools and colleges, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported Saturday. It said an exhibition had opened in Peking at which visitors were invited to vote for the designs they preferred and that uniforms had already been pioneered in half of the country's provinces. The agency said Jin Taijun, director of the Shanghai fashion research institute, had recommended a coat which was Western-style when the collar was unbuttoned, but Chinese-style when it was closed.

3 hurt by Bloemfontein bomb

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa (R) — Three people were slightly injured Friday night when a bomb exploded near a passenger train outside this central South African city, railway police said Saturday. The police said the injured were hit by flying glass when the train windows were shattered by the blast. But the Johannesburg-bound train was not derailed and continued its journey. Nobody has claimed responsibility for the explosion, the third around Bloemfontein this year. A bomb blast damaged a railway bridge in January and last month one man died and over 70 people were injured by an explosion at the city's labour office for blacks.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
 ♠ K4
 ♥ Q3
 ♦ A37652
 ♣ J54

WEST EAST
 ♠ Q3763 ♠ Void
 ♥ A87 ♥ 109542
 ♦ 943 ♦ KQ8
 ♣ K6 ♣ A10973

SOUTH
 ♠ A109852
 ♥ K36
 ♦ 10
 ♣ Q82

The bidding:
 East South West North
 Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣
 Dble 2 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

The average declarer reacts to a bad trump break with blind panic. But there is often a counter if you keep your cool and look for it. Consider this hand from a recent rubber bridge game at New York's famed Cavendish Club.

In modern theory, North's response of two diamonds promised another bid. However, he decided that the hand was likely to break badly because of East's double, so he made a well-judged

pass. The defenders started with king, ace and another club. West ruffed and cashed the ace of hearts before exiting with a low heart. It looked as if all he had to do was sit back to collect two trump tricks for a one-trick set.

Sitting South was Bee Schenken, a winner of many national championships. She cashed the ace of diamonds and ruffed a diamond, then led a trump to the king to get the news about the bad break. But now declarer's technique of ruffing a diamond early paid off handsomely. She reduced her trump length to that of West's by ruffing another diamond, then cashed her high heart. She was a trifle lucky to find that West had three cards in each red suit, but that was her only chance to make the hand.

Declarer simply exited with the ten of trumps. West won the jack, but he was end played out of his second trump trick. He was forced to lead away from his Q-7 of trumps into declarer's A-9. Even a lowly two-level contract can provide exciting play. All too often we are mesmerized by the games and slams, only to ignore far more interesting part score battles.

VERY SHORTLY

A shoe department will open shortly at Al Waha Stores in cooperation with the Bata Co.

In Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle

